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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

The Change in the Cabinet.

That Mr. CHASE chose an inopportune moment to resign, that the President acted with unusual promptness in accepting his resignation, but with less than his usual wisdom in proposing EX-Governor TOD as his successor, and that the selection finally of Senator FESSENDEN for the vacant seat in the Cabinet was a most fortunate one, will, we think, be generally accepted as the chief features of the Cabinet crisis through which we have just passed.

Mr. CHASE, no doubt, had his reasons for resigning. What they were, is not so clearly understood by the public as by himself. They were probably of a mixed character, but mainly personal. But for the happy termination—for terminated we hope it has—of a crisis which might have eventuated in consequences of the gravest import to the nation, we might feel disposed to examine more closely than under the circumstances we propose to do, the conduct and motives of the retiring Secretary. The current on which we are launched runs too swiftly to take note of the debris strewn along its margin. Mr. CHASE achieved an enduring fame. It belonged to him. No just man will wish to detract from it.

We can almost forget the circumstance that EX-Gov. TOD was originally selected by Mr. LINCOLN to succeed Mr. CHASE, in the universal satisfaction which Senator FESSENDEN'S appointment occasions.

Than WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, of Maine, there is not a more experienced or astute statesman now in public life. With public affairs he has a thorough acquaintance, and he will bring to the Administration an amount of good feeling which scarcely any other man could. Since a change could not be prevented, it is difficult to see how one more satisfactory could have been made.

Repeal of the Gold Bill.

Both Houses of Congress yesterday, by large majorities, passed a bill repealing the act known as the Gold Bill. This action, together with the renewed confidence of the public in the national credit on the appointment of Senator FESSENDEN to the Treasuryship, has caused quite a tumble in the gold market. The price of gold yesterday was run up to 275, and at the close it fell to from 225 to 228. Such a rapid decline will assuredly be followed by a further fall, and before many days elapse, we are of opinion the price of the precious metal will be greatly below 200.

Onions for the Soldiers.

Two little modest but patriotic misses of South Pittsburgh, whose names were not furnished us, have collected and left at the COMMERCIAL office the handsome sum of fourteen dollars and twenty-five cents, towards procuring onions for the soldiers. The example of these young misses is worthy of imitation. Contributions left at the COMMERCIAL office will be duly acknowledged. We will undertake to receive and give the desired direction to all similar contributions.

In order to keep the account we commence thus:

Two South Pittsburgh Misses.....$14 25

Gettysburg.

Gettysburg! No Pennsylvanian but regards that sacred word in the history of the present war with more than ordinary interest. While we have been "making history" with a rapidity hitherto unknown in the experience of any nation on earth, since the rebel assault upon Fort Sumter, there have been events of extraordinary interest transpiring at well-timed intervals, which have seemed to be providential appeals to the patriotism and earnestness of the nation rather than mere incidents of the war. The raid into this State one year ago was one of those stirring events. When GRANT had PEMBERTON cooped up in Vicksburg, MEADE was actually engaged in beating back the rebel invaders from the Free soil of Pennsylvania. Simultaneous with these two facts was the calculation that large masses of the disaffected citizens in the Northern States generally would rise in terrible insurrection and render desolate the houses and the firesides in which the families of our brave and gallant soldiers were periling their lives on the battlefield. Indeed, the confidence with which Gov. SEYMOUR, of New York, spoke in defiance of the Union cause, on the 4th of July, in New York city, savored of what might be expected, and what really took place while his words were yet echoing in the ears of his "friends." But God was good to us, and he gave us the victory at Gettysburg. On the 1st of July, 1863, the battle commenced. The rebels were well-generalled, and they were numerous. MEADE had just taken command of the loyal army, and without occupying any time in reconstruction, at once approached the work of driving back LEE. On the 2d (one year ago to day) the rebels made another attack and were repulsed with heavy loss, and one year ago to-morrow, the rebels found that their safety was in retreat. Victory perched on our banners, and Gettysburg, meeting Vicksburg on the wings of the telegraph, was echoed in all parts of the country, until the nation became jubilant. The patriotism and zeal of the people of this State were stirred to their foundations. Everywhere men were animated by the appeal to arms. Our Governor, God bless him, exhibited an energy which has forever endeared him to the people's hearts. In a neighboring State, its Governor was busily engaged in hatching up an appeal to the worst passions of the lowest and most ignorant masses of the community, and a number of its politicians were waiting with anxious expectancy to see the rising of those masess. Let us mark the contrast, and remember the noble part taken by the gallant sons of our State and our large-souled Governor in preparing to meet the invader in the event of his succeeding in beating back our forces immediately in the front. It was but a fitting tribute to the departed heroes, who fell on that sacred field, that a burial place should have been consecrated and set apart, where they might sleep in peace; it was a no less suitable monument to remind us not simply of what we had done in the hours of jeopardy, but also a continual admonition that, in all future time, "Remember Gettysburg!" will be a signal for action, the pride of our nation as well as our State. Remember Gettysburg!

Mr. Greeley and his History of the American Conflict.

Mr. GREELEY, in a note to the New York *Evening Post*, denies the charge made by a correspondent, that in his history he has endeavored "to prove that the slaveholding rebellion is as meritorious and honorable as our resistance to it;" and he adds that "it is absolutely false" that he has condemned Mr. POLLARD'S "Southern History" for stigmatising the rebels and rebellion as less honorable than the loyalists and their cause." We should think that whoever claims that Mr. GREELEY has assumed the position named above, had not read his history very carefully, and we think the same in reference to the position assumed for Mr GREELEY. Mr. POLLARD has drawn some very fine pictures of Southern valor and statesmanship, and in the facts which he admits, most certainly precludes the possibility of giving any credit to the North for honor which he would not claim for the rebels. On the other hand, Mr. GREELEY endeavors in his history to be fair on both sides, giving the facts and figures, without the bias which would be pardonable in the politician.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent with the Ninth Army Corps tells the following story of an Indian soldier:

A very curious piece of strategy which took place the other day shows that the wonders of Cooper's Indian lore were made use of. One of the Fourteenth New York artillery—a Seneca Indian, I believe, from the Western part of the State—undertook on a wager to bring in alive a rebel sharpshooter, who was perched up in a tree in front of our line, considerably in advance of his own. His manner of accomplishing this was as ingenious as successful, and rivals the "deviltry" of any of the Leatherstocking redskins. Procuring a quantity of pine boughs, he enveloped himself with them from head to foot, attaching them securely to a branch, which he lashed lengthwise of his body. When completed, he was indistinguishable to a casual observer from the surrounding foliage, and resembled a tree as closely as it was possible for his really artistic efforts to produce him. Thus prepared, and with musket in hand, concealed likewise, he stole by almost imperceptible movements to beneath the tree where the sharpshooter was lodged. Here he patiently waited till the sharpshooter had emptied his piece at one of our men, when he suddenly brought his musket to bear upon the "reb," giving him no time to reload. The sharpshooter was taken at a disadvantage. To the demand to come down he readily assented, when the Indian triumphantly marched him a prisoner into camp and won his wager.

A soldier in Grant's army writes home: "We are enjoying ourselves in the usual way. We have fight for breakfast, dinner and supper, twice between meals and three times during the night—in short, it has become a second nature.

Late Military Intelligence.

On Wednesday night, a gang of Moseby's guerrillas made a dash into Duffield Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, beyond Harper's Ferry, and robbed the stores and captured some fifteen members of an Ohio regiment, but did no damage to the road. They quickly decamped, pursued by our troops under Sigel. Trains are running without interruption, guarded.

We have already announced the defeat of Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow, at Lafayette, Ga. It seems that Major General Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, sent four hundred men, consisting of detachments from the 4th, 6th and 7th Kentucky cavalry, under command of Colonel Watkins. Colonel Watkins was ordered to patrol the country around Lafayette, and thus protect the railroad communications leading to Chattanooga. Friday morning, at five o'clock, a flag of truce was sent into Lafayette, in the name of Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow, demanding an immediate surrender, accompanied with a threat of burning the town in case of non-compliance. The rebels were three thousand strong, and had the town completely surrounded. Col. Watkins returned the somewhat profane but expressive reply: "Burn the town and be d—d." In about twenty minutes the rebels made an advance from all points. Col. W.'s men were dismounted and occupied the Court-House, and three or four houses adjacent; from which they poured a destructive fire into the foe. For more than three hours the enemy slowly but surely advanced. At nearly nine they occupied three-fourths of the town, when Col. Johnson, with the 4th Kentucky (sent out in that direction the day previously by Gen. Steedman), arrived in the neighborhood, and, attracted by the firing, "went in." Gideon J. "went out." The gallant Kentucky boys rushed on them with a yell and whoop, capturing about seventy, and peppering them unmercifully at every jump. Col. Watkins lost about fifty dead, and about as many more wounded. Gideon left one hundred dead comrades. About seventy-five were captured. Gen. Steedman has directed a vigorous pursuit, and has taken measures which, it is hoped and believed, will make Gideon wish he was somewhere else in a ditch of his own digging. If he don't look sharp our boys will dig one for him.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., a band of guerrillas, numbering one hundred men, under command of the notorious Captain Bolin, made a raid into Cadiz, Kentucky. A large number of the men were new recruits. The stores and private residences of Cadiz owned by loyal men were plundered in the most wanton manner. Goods to the amount of $2,500 were stolen from the stores. The rebel women of Cadiz greeted the guerrillas with smiles, and many of the women were rewarded with kisses, *a la* Morgan in the zenith of his fame. The correspondent who writes the above facts, with more truth than elegance, says: "We only wish we had a few girls running in and down Main street after the rebels, as they would have done after an organ grinder with his dancing monkey." While the band remained in Cadiz, some of the most violent rebel citizens of the place manifested much delight, and were very active in rendering assistance to the thieves. Only the houses of loyal men were visited and plundered. Nearly all the rebels of this town have taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and given heavy bonds to keep the oath valid. If this correspondent writes correctly, they have perjured themselves and violated their bonds. It would be well for the authorities to inquire into the facts, and let every offender receive the full punishment due his deeds.

Gen. Grant has issued an important order relative to the army mails. In order to further facilitate the transmission of mails to and from the army operating from the James river, the following regulations have been published: A. H. Markland, an authorized agent of the Post Office Department, at City Point, Va., will receive and forward all army mails to their destination. Commanders of armies or departments will, on his application, detail from the ranks to report to him such assistants as may be necessary to enable him promptly to discharge his duties. Army corps commanders will appoint from reliable discharged or furloughed non-commissioned officers persons to act as corp postmasters, whose duty it will be to collect and send forward to the agent of the Post Office Department at City Point all mail matter from their respective corps, and to receive and distribute properly and promptly all mail matter that may arrive at City Point for the same. Corps commanders will put up neatly tied packages all letters received by them, the paid letters separate from the unpaid letters, marking each package "paid" or "unpaid," as the case may be, and direct them to the proper distributing postoffice. The agent of the Post Office Department will furnish twine and wrapping paper on the requisition of corps postmasters. Transportation for mails at City Point will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department.

By the arrival of the United States steamer Cossack at Washington on Thursday, from James river, which she left Wednesday, we learn that the last of Sheridan's force crossed at Douthart's Landing, on Wednesday morning. The statements published of his losses have been very much exaggerated, and it is believed that future accounts will show that he has not sustained three-fourths of the losses here-afore asserted.

The Provost Marshal General has, we understand, issued an order prohibiting parties from recruiting in the District of Columbia. An order has also been issued requiring all soldiers re-enlisting in the Veteran Reserve Corps to be credited to the State from which they originally enlisted, and not to such States as they choose to elect. They are, however, allowed to elect the district of their State to which they desire to be credited.

A correspondent writing from near Petersburg on the 27th, says: Some of our troops passed through the breastworks, along the Prince George road, this afternoon. The enemy showed his usual watchfulness, shelling them while within range. Our batteries soon responded in the thundering tone peculiar to rifled guns. Each day brings its strife on the right. Round shot and shell are continually flitting through the air. In the centre the musketry and sharpshooting are at a standstill, scarcely a shot. Further towards the left the opponents show a spirit of comity strangely at variance with their late behavior. Yesterday two North Carolinians came into our line, exchanged newspapers and a half barrel of fish and returned immediately. Both parties took the trouble to cut out all news, but did not discover what each had done until after they had parted. The City Point R. R. is almost repaired. Most of the track was taken up by the rebels some time ago, to eke out a new road or repair its old one. It runs to Petersburg. Our cars will run to within two miles of the town to-morrow. More or less changes take place every day in the order of placing troops along the line. Every night working parties are employed to strengthen the works, which are fast becoming impregnable. Lee cannot have a very large force in our front. A small number of men in tolerably fortified works could hold a larger army than we have at bay. His troops must be scattered considerably, some on this side and also some on the other side of the Appomattox. A large force garrisons Richmond; the Danville Railroad is secredly guarded, and requires ten or fifteen thousand men. If Ewell, has taken with him most of his corps, Lee's army is made still less.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

HOUSE.—The House transacted much miscellaneous business of no special public importance, and then passed the Senate bill providing for the satisfaction of any claim against the United States, and then passed the Senate joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States.

The House also passed the Senate bill, with a verbal amendment for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific and the territory of Idaho.

The Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a building in the city of Washington for the Agricultural Bureau, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to set apart rooms in the interior of the building for temporary use of the Agricultural Department was taken up. The House struck out the appropriation for the object stated, and passed the remainder of the bill.

Mr. PRUYN, of New York, asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Gold bill.

The House took up the House bill to further regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, as returned from the Senate, with a substitute therefor.

Mr. THOMAS, of Md., offered an amendment as follows: It shall not be lawful for any of the States to send recruiting agents into other States and Territories to enlist soldiers, and no State shall be credited with soldiers who are citizens of it by birth or bona fide residence, or foreigners who do not owe allegiance to the United States.

The amendment was lost—63 against 65.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment to the Senate substitute, authorizing recruiting and voluntary enlistments from the Rebel States, agreed to, 68 against 55.

Mr DAVIS, of Maryland, proposed and explained a substitute for the Senate amendment that no person drafted between 18 and 25 shall be exempted; that all credits to persons be divided into two classes prior thereto; the President to call for volunteers to fill the levy, with a bounty of $300 for three years, and proportionate amounts for shorter periods of service.

Mr. DAVIS'S substitute was rejected by 96 to 100.

The Senate substitute as amended to-day by the House was then disagreed to. On motion of Mr. Schenck a conference was ordered.

SENATE.—The Senate took up the House bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for expenses in calling out the militia during the rebel invasion of 1863. The bill had been amended so as to embrace the New York and New Jersey militia.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment to include troops from Kentucky actually serving in the army of the United States, whether regularly mustered in or not.

This being agreed to, Mr. COWAN said as the first section of the bill had been amended, it was necessary to increase the amount of the appropriation to $1,200,000, the amount due to Pennsylvania being about $700,000

Mr. HARRIS, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Cowan, said as New York will have to pay one-fifth of the amount proposed for Pennsylvania, it was but just that New York, too, should be paid, though she had made no claim. After a long debate, the bill was laid aside. It was amended by including Rhode Island, Illinois and Kansas for time actually in service before being mustered in.

The joint resolution repealing the gold act was adopted—24 to 15.

Latest From New Orleans.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SICKLES

Presentation to General Banks.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Extension of the Right of Suffrage.

THE REBEL GENERAL TAYLOR.

Rebel Loss at Sabine Cross Roads.

Opinion of French Invaders on Americans.

We have our files of New Orleans papers to the 24th inst. via the steamer Missouri at Cairo, from which we gather several important items of interest:

Major General Daniel E. Sickles was residing with Governor Hahn. He is in excellent health and spirits.

The members of the Constitutional Convention were in a few days to present General Banks with the pen which signed the bill prohibiting slavery in Louisiana henceforth and forever.

On the 23d ult., the Louisiana State Convention added to the "General Provisions" a clause, empowering the Legislature to extend the right of suffrage to such citizens of the United States as by military service, taxation on property or intellectual fitness, may be deemed worthy of the same. Another clause was added, fixing nine hours as a legal day's work on the public works.

Arrivals in New Orleans had disclosed that the rebel General Dick Taylor had obtained a leave of absence for the purpose of demanding a court of inquiry on the charges preferred against him by Lieut. Gen. Kirby Smith for "repeated disobedience of orders."

At the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, the rebels confess to have lost fearfully, the Crescent regiment, Eighteenth Texas, and others, literally losing in killed and wounded more than half their number engaged. Between eight and nine hundred of their wounded have died since the battles. Distinguished gentlemen from the interior of Mexico, now in New Orleans, state as a fact of which they are positively certain, that orders have been issued to the commanders of the French forces, to shoot all persons they may capture who prove to be Americans. The orders are to shoot all foreigners caught in arms; but it is only carried out in the case of Americans. We do not think a worse policy could have been adopted by the French.

The Press on Chase's Resignation.

The only New York paper which came to hand this morning was the *Herald*, which in a characteristic editorial refers to the resignation of Secretary Chase as a change that did not happen a day too soon for the good of the country. The *Herald* never was complimentary to either the Administration or Secretary Chase, nor choice in its language of denunciation of the latter's financial measures. After referring to his career as Secretary of Treasury, the *Herald* says:

"The retirement of Mr. Chase—or, as we suppose, resignation to prevent a removal—gives us hope for the future. In order, however, to insure it is necessary that it should be speedily and promptly followed up, or else it will be of no avail. Now that the President has commenced to remodel his Cabinet he must not stop there, but continue it until he has relieved of his incompetent advisers, who now hang like an incubus upon him. Mr. Chase commenced the quarrel in the Cabinet by his attack upon Postmaster General Blair, and his removal that he might place Mr. Stanton at the head of the War Department to aid him in killing off McClellan. Now that Chase, the Prop, has been removed, Secretary Welles should be given notice to pack up also, and General McClellan be immediately placed in charge of the War Department. The necessary steps should also be taken to relieve Secretary Welles the effects of the chloroform which he has filled himself with, and arouse him to consciousness long enough for him to be informed that Secretary Seward is still in the Cabinet, and that he must imitate the example and make room for some live man, like Admiral Dupont. All this accomplished, the people will then believe that the President means to profit by the follies and experiences of the past, and endeavor to retrieve the disasters brought about by the blunders and imbecilities of his administration. With McClellan in the War Office, Dix in the Treasury Department, and Dupont in the Navy Department, the nation won't ask in vain. Hope and confidence would again be restored, and the people would feel assured that all their sacrifices of the country are not for naught, and that our armies in the field would not be left without being fully and amply supported when contending with the rebels. They would then renew their efforts to save the Union. Reform of the service would shake off the lethargy which it has sunken into, and we should soon be called upon to chronicle brilliant deeds, like those of Farragut at New Orleans, and those which characterized the Mississippi fleet during the first two and a half years of the war. If President Lincoln has the nerve and the determination to thrust his hands upon the politicians and follow this course, he can redeem himself, his administration and the nation. But if, now that he has commenced applying the pruning hook, he looks back and hesitates, he is lost. He must now choose between the politicians and the people. The time has arrived when he can no longer delay making a choice. On this his fate and the fate of the country rest."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in noticing Secretary Chase's resignation, after alluding to the rumor that the President had reconsidered the acceptance of his resignation, says: While the matter is thus in abeyance it is scarcely necessary to indulge in any elaborate discussion of the probable effects which such a partially developed event may have upon the important subject of the national finances. Monetary affairs are at all times the most delicate of all political subjects, and they are intensely sensitive in a country afflicted by a war, as we have all abundant occasion at this time to know. There is, therefore, a feeling of sincere regret among thoughtful and unprejudiced people that there should be any occasion for a change of the head of the Treasury Department at this juncture of affairs, lest through which the nation is now passing. Of course, if a change must be made, we must all make the best of it; but still, it is a thing to be deprecated, and avoided, if possible.

During the three years and four months of Governor Chase's administration of the Treasury Department, it has been more difficult than was ever imposed upon any finance minister in any country, in any part of the world. When he entered his office in March, 1861, he found the national credit not precisely at the lowest ebb, but most severely shattered by the threatened civil war, and by the treacherous conduct of the rebel Howell Cobb, who had done all he could to destroy public confidence in the national loans.

In December of 1860 and in January, 1861, it was a matter of great difficulty to borrow a few millions urgently required by the Government. Indeed, to get a portion of the money, a rate of interest as high as twelve per cent. was paid. This condition of affairs was, to some extent, improved under the short administration of Governor Thomas, of Maryland, and Secretary Dix; but still it affords a good index of the impaired state of the once lofty credit of the United States at the time when Mr. Chase was made Secretary of the Treasury.

Since then it has been his duty to suggest the ways and means for raising vast sums of money within a short space of time than the raising of such stupendous amounts was ever limited to before. How fully and promptly he has discharged his onerous duty, the people of the country as well as even the exigencies of the war have demanded within the last three years money to meet disbursements to the amount of seventeen hundred millions of dollars. This has all been raised, and within the limits of our own country. The national credit, which in the beginning of 1861 could not command a few millions, except at exorbitant rates of interest, has been restored. It now commands thousands of millions at a rate not exceeding an average of five and a half per cent. on the interest-bearing debt, and if we include the whole debt, at an average rate of four and one-tenth per cent. Whatever may be the differences of opinion concerning Secretary Chase's theories of finance, all candid men must admit that the vast work he has effected is proof of consummate ability in the administration of his office.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Register* exhorts the Copperheads of the North to persist in their hostility to the Government. It says, "the noble band of patriots" led by Ex-President Pierce, Seymour of Connecticut, Wood, and the ohio adjutant of arson and murder, "are doing us indirect service." They are worthy of our (rebel) respect and sympathy. We confess our faith in their political principles. We confidently predict that eventually these men (Copperheads) will see the whole truth, and embrace *all* its conclusions." And the *Register* concludes:

We can gain nothing by denouncing them. We may lose much by presenting a hostile front to their peace movements. Live with them under the same government they have with us. *But, in the meantime if they will use the ballot-box against Mr. Lincoln, while we use the cartridge-box, each side will be a helper to the other, and both co-operate in accomplishing the greatest work which the country and this continent have witnessed.*

It is estimated that the clip of wool for the present season, taking the whole country, will not be more than two-thirds of last year's yield. Grain was so high last fall that less of it than usual was fed to flocks at the west, and they entered upon the winter in poor condition. Thousands of sheep perished during the winter from extreme cold, and thousands more in the spring from sickness.

A soldier suggests the propriety of not investing money in senseless crackers, squibs and small fire works on the 4th of July, but instead thereof, to apply their funds to the bereaved widows and orphans of soldiers. Would not such be more appropriate—to say nothing of the accidents that will be prevented by promiscuous firing in our public streets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pennsylvania Invasion Bill.

NO CONCLUSION YET ARRIVED AT.

East Tennessee Railroad bill Postponed.

PITTSBURGH CUSTOM HOUSE ROBBERY.

John Hastings Credited with $9,956.

QUESTION OF NAVAL SUPPLIES.

GOLD BILL REPEALED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The Reimbursement of Pennsylvania.

Two hours more were spent to-day in the Senate upon the House bill for paying State expenses consequent upon Lee's invasion of last summer, but no conclusion was reached. The bill appropriates $700,000 for Pennsylvania, There was a general disposition to load it down with amendments for the benefit of other States, and unless the adjournment be postponed for some days it is doubtful if action can be reached upon it. Senators Brown and Henderson earnestly urged the claims of Missouri.

The East Tennessee Railroad Bill.

There is not likely to be any action in the Senate at this session upon the bill for a railroad to East Tennessee. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, and Mr. Davis advocated it to-day, but the Secretary of War and General Halleck having written letters saying there is no longer any military necessity for it, it was postponed today by nineteen to twelve, to take up the House reconstruction bill.

Credits for Public Moneys Lost.

The Senate this evening passed bills giving credit to Major W. S Brinton for two millions five hundred thousand dollars, and to Major William H. Jamison for nine hundred and sixty dollars for moneys in their hands as paymasters on the steamer Ruth, burned near Memphis last summer. Also a bill giving credit to John Hastings for nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars stolen from him as collector at Pittsburg in 1854.

Report of Committee on Naval Supplies.

The Select Committee, composed of Hale, Doolittle and Buckalew, appointed early in the session, to investigate the subject of naval supplies reported to-day. The report makes over fifty foolscap manuscript pages, and is supported by about a thousand pages of testimony. Mr. Buckalew mainly agrees with the report, but submits his views upon some points in about thirty pages of manuscript. Mr. Doolittle also submitted twenty pages, embodying his special opinions on one or two branches of the inquiry. The Committee say the Secretary of the Navy furnished them every possible opportunity for investigation, and respecting that officer they conclude by saying: "We discovered nothing to cast a suspicion even on his uprightness as a man or his integrity as an officer."

The report then gives an abstract of the law under which naval supplies are furnished and addues numerous instances furnished by the contracts of parties in Boston, New York and Philadelphia to show its working. Many of these have falready been published, and no new light is thrown upon them ubject. The Committee say the Department has suffered as much by purchases made by chiefs of bureaus by contracts made in any other way. They add that a basis has not been for want of law, but from neglect and violations. The report concludes as follows:

First, We are satisfied beyond a doubt that during the last year the Government has been grossly defrauded by having to pay most exorbitant and enormous prices for very many articles.

Second, These frauds could not have been perpetrated without aid from those in employment of the government in the bureaus.

Third, These remarks apply to the Bureaus of steam engineering, of yards and docks and of construction.

The testimony embodies the pamphlet of Franklin W. Smith and various replies there o. The Committee express no opinion about this gentleman, but submit much testimony for and against him.

The Fortification Bill.

The Conference Committee's report on the fortification bill was agreed to by both Houses to-day. It retains the fifty thousand dollar appropriation for Boston harbor.

Repeal of the Gold Bill.

The bill repealing the gold bill, passed three weeks ago, went through the Senate this morning without debate. The vote on repeal was 24 to 13. The nays were Chandler, Hale, Hicks, Howe, Lane, of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Ramsay, and Wilkey. The repealing bill also passed the House by a vote of 86 to 29.

Re-construction of States.

The bill for re-construction was taken up in the Senate to-day by 19 to 23. The vote on the question of allowing negroes to vote in re-construction was five to twenty-four. The yeas were Brown, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy and Sumner.

The Senate Reconstruction Bill.

The Senate killed the House bill for the reconstruction of rebel States by a vote of 17 to 16. Mr. Collamer's substitute was adopted. It provides that when the inhabitants of any State have been declared in a state of insurrection against the United States, by proclamation of the President, it shall be incapable of casting any vote for electors of President or Vice President, or of electing Senators or Representatives in Congress until said insurrection in said state is suppressed or abandoned, and inhabitants have returned to their obedience to the Government of the United States; nor until such return to allegiance shall be declared by proclamation of the President, issued by virtue of an act of Congress hereafter to be passed, authorizing the same. On final passage there were but three votes against it, as an independent proposition—Davis, Powell and Saulsbury.

The Gold Bill Repeal Signed.

The joint resolution repealing the Gold bill was signed and sent to the President this evening.

The Civil Appropriations.

Fifteen thousand dollars are appropriated in Civil Appropriation bill, as finally passed, for fitting up the old House of Representatives as a hall of statuary, and $3,000,000 for the Branch Mint at San Francisco.

Secretary of Treasuryship.

Appointment of Senator Fessenden.

IT IS VERY FAVORABLY REGARDED

Improvement of Government Securities.

Rumored Resignation of Coll'r Barney.

NEW YORK, July 1.

The *Post's* money article says the appointment of Senator Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury is very favorably regarded in financial circles. Confidence is growing, as the facts of the anticipation of the repeal of the Gold Bill, and also of terminating the violent movements in the currency, which have been caused by the sudden enlargement or contraction of the volume of circulating medium. The growing belief is that currency will now be more stable, and has had a gratifying effect on government securities.

The Commercial says the announcement of Mr. Fessenden's appointment advanced 5-2@6 and Certificates ½ per cent.

The *Evening Express* says that it is rumored Collector Barney has resigned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

Government Stores Destroyed.

Loss About $1,000,000--Insurance $500,000.

LOUISVILLE, July 1,

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in the warehouse in Peterson's block, occupied by government as a depository for hospital stores. It soon communicated to another similarly occupied, and finally destroyed the whole block with nearly all its contents. Loss about one million dollars, half of which was sustained by the government. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The other principal losers were John Sumna, J. B. McIlwain & Son, U. S. Brown, L. L. Anderson and Francis McHarry.

Sec'y Chase's Resignation.

THE BLAIR'S NOT THE CAUSE.

Senator Fessenden's Appointment

HAILED WITH UNIVERSAL JOY

His Eminent Qualifications for the Post.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The nomination of Senator Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury, which was made without previous consultation with him, was hailed with universal rejoicing here. The Senate instantly confirmed it. Members of the House, representing most all the loyal States within reach of telegraph, waited on Mr. Fessenden with the solicitations of most of their constituents of all professions that he would accept, as well as their own.

In the discussions yesterday at the capital, while the probability of ex-Gov. Tod's rejection by Senate or declination were being canvassed, Mr. Fessenden was on all hands pronounced the very fittest man for the place. His valuable service as Chairman of the Finance Committee and leader of the Senate, and his eminent qualifications for a seat in the Cabinet, and particularly for that seat to which he has been called, were regarded as certain to inspire confidence in the Administration among the people, and the well known fact that not a few, particularly the more recent measures of Secretary Chase, to which as Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Fessenden felt bound to give his assent, did not meet his approval, increased the general satisfaction. It was believed that under his management the financial policy of the government would be modified in some important respects, and that in two months at furthest the national credit would be re-established on a firm basis.

It is probable, however, that Mr. Fessenden will be forced to decline the appointment by the feebleness of his health, which was never robust, and has been greatly impaired by his arduous and uninterrupted labors on the Tax bill, and other financial measures.

There is no foundation for the reports connecting Secretary Chase's resignation with the assaults of the Blair family upon him, or with the evident disinclination of Congress to adopt his project of the supplementary tax bill; nor is it true that Mr. Chase tendered his resignation after Frank Blair's speech against him, and his re-appointment as Major General, though he may now regret that the did not improve that opportunity instead of the present one, and thus leave the Cabinet at a time when the finances were in a flourishing condition, and for a reason which would have enlisted the sympathy of the people. The sole occasion of his resignation was, as stated last night, the refusal of the President to appoint Assistant Secretary Field to the assistant treasurership at New York. It is said that the tender of his resignation was in the form of a peremptory ultimatum, and the telegram from Mr. Cisco announcing that he had withdrawn his resignation for a month. However this may be, it is certain Mr. Chase decided to resign in a moment of excitement, and without consultation with his nearest friends. Those who regret his resignation most deeply do not deem the grounds on which it was put sufficient. The general feeling is that the President was fully justified, even in view of the alternative presented in refusing to appoint Mr. Field to so important and responsible a position.

Second Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 1—Evening.

Mr. Fessenden has not yet made known his determination, but there is now a possibility that Senator Fessenden will accept the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury. The President has several times to-day and this evening expressed his earnest desire that he would do so. Telegrams from leading merchants, bankers and statesmen of the country, urging him to accept, are still pouring in. A deputation representing the bank presidents of New York arrived to-night. They say that at their meeting yesterday no other name than that of Senator Fessenden was suggested for the vacancy.

From the Potomac Army.

GEN. WILSON'S SUCCESSFUL RAID.

20 Miles of Danville R. R. Destroyed.

LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAIN BURNED.

THE ROAD RENDERED USELESS.

General Wilson's Return Intercepted.

He is in an Awkward Position.

The Sixth Corps Sent to His Relief.

NEAR PETERSBURG, June 28—11 P. M.

A large body of rebel cavalry that moved around our left, is now at Ream's Station on the Petersburg and Weldon railroad. General Wilson's 3d division of cavalry passed this place a few days ago en route for the Danville and Richmond railroad. The rebels were too slow in their movements to head him off. General Wilson reached the road, destroying many miles of track before he retraced his steps. He met with no opposition until he reached the point from which the start'd. All the track was composed of scrap iron placed upon wooden supports. The destruction of one was the destruction of the other. As the track was torn up, it was placed upon large wooden fires and burned until it was bent and useless. A locomotive and train was surprised at one station, and before the engine could move off, all were in the hands of our men. The cars were crowded with refugees from Petersburg. All the cars with the locomotive were destroyed.

Genl. Wilson having accomplished his work in the most successful manner and destroyed over 20 miles of railroad, rendering it completely useless, commenced his return. When his advance guard reached Ream's station the rebels were discovered in force waiting for his return. At this station, all the cavalry the rebels could muster were spread out between our gallant raider and their infantry supports. A fight occurred during the morning and part of this day. Gen. Wilson could not push his way through the rebel force and consequently must go around it before reaching the infantry.

An officer succeeded in reaching Gen. Meade's headquarters with intelligence of Wilson's awkward position. The Sixth corps being on the extreme left and nearest the scene of strife, was instantly despatched there to divert the attention of the rebels.

FROM EUROPE.

DEATH OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

FIGHT WITH THE PIRATE ALABAMA

THE ALLEGED CONQUEST OF PERU.

SANDY HOOK, July 1.

The steamship Arabia, which left Liverpool on the 19th of June, with two days' later news, has arrived.

The Manchester market was tending upwards. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions dull. Consols 89⅝@90. Petroleum quiet. Cotton easier; quotations unchanged.

Smith O'Brien died on the 17th ult.

It is reported that the Alabama left Cherbourg, this morning, the 19th, to fight the Kearsage. Heavy cannonading was heard; result unknown.

LONDON, June 19.—Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 90 1-16@90 5-16. Markets generally firm. Paris Bourse—Rents closed at 66f 10c.

LONDON, June 19.

The Spanish minister at Paris has declared that Spain had no idea of the conquest of Peru.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH—GRANT ST., near Sixth street.—Divine service will be preaching in this church EVERY SABBATH, by the Pastor, REV. S. WASHINGTON, at 10 o'clock a. m., and 7½ p. m., which the public are respectfully invited to attend.

SNAPSHAE:

EMBROIDERIES—A very large assortmen Cheap at JOS. HORNE & CO.'S, 77 & 79 Market street. jy1

HEAD NETS—All Styles of Silk, Bead and Invisible at JOS. HORNE & CO.'S, 77 & 79 Market street. jy1

WHITE GOODS—A full line at JOS. HORNE & CO.'S, 77 & 79 Market street. jy1

POINT LACE COLLARS, and Sets Point Lace Handkerchiefs—the finest goods in the market—at JOS. HORNE & CO.'S, 77 & 79 Market street. jy1

City Intelligence.

SAINT XAVIER ACADEMY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUNDS.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

On Thursday, June 30th, 1864, the distribution of premiums to the pupils of Saint Xavier's Academy, at Latrobe, took place. In common with others who had been invited to be present upon the interesting occasion, we reached the depot on Thursday morning just in time to be too late for the train. A friend, who was more fortunate, furnishes us the following interesting description of the grounds upon which the school buildings are erected, the surrounding scenery, and a brief account of the interesting exercises on the occasion:

Our informant, we regret to say, mislaid the names of the young ladies who received premiums in the first, second and third classes, but we shall give them on Monday. The excursionists, after a pleasant ride of some two hours, reached Latrobe, in the neighborhood of the Academy, which, under the immediate care of the Sisters of Mercy, has made such progress as to entitle it to the continued confidence of its warmest friends and well-wishers. It is delightfully located in Unity township, Westmoreland county, almost adjoining the village of Latrobe

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and excellent on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Pierah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to enamel and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

Tuesday, August 2d, 1864.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
WIKN FORNEY, Secretary.

Fremont's Supporters Giving Way.

Among the political signs of the times is the fact that many of the most prominent supporters of General FREMONT, originally, are gradually forsaking him, and rallying with the friends of LINCOLN, JOHNSON and FREEDOM. The German radical presses throughout the entire Northwest and Southwest, with perhaps a single exception, which were the most vehement against the re-nomination of President LINCOLN, and unlimited in their admiration for General FREMONT, have, one by one, headed their editorial columns with the names of the Union standard bearers. This change of sentiment is not confined to the Germans, for numbers of those who were most earnest for FREMONT'S nomination at Cleveland have become dissatisfied with the course pursued by his over-zealous friends in coquetting with the peace Democracy, and now warmly support the Baltimore nominations. The question to be decided in the approaching campaign, although plain, is one of vital interest to the free North. Shall the Union be reconstructed with or without slavery? is the question that must be decided by the people in November next, and all personal or minor considerations are of little or no importance.

Gen. FREMONT has been placed by his friends in a very equivocal position, by their endeavors to procure his nomination at Chicago, of which there is not the remotest probability. Grant that he could be nominated there, can he stand upon the platform that convention will make for him? The Democracy in yielding him the nomination would insist upon framing the principles he must represent. If he is not nominated by the Chicago convention, then are his chances of an election or even of weakening the strength of the friends of the Union, decidedly slim. It is evident to every reflecting mind that third parties this fall will be of the same character as they have ever been; hence the contest for the Presidency will be between those who favor the reconstruction of the Union with imparital freedom and those who desire to have slavery continued. This is the complexion political affairs have assumed, and all who truly feel the great responsibility of the crisis, and who desire the perpetuity of a free government, will inevitably cast their votes for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. FREMONT as a third candidate has not a shadow of chance, and the decision of the Cleveland or any other Chicago convention; if he accepts a nomination from that body, his anti-slavery supporters will be bound to fall away from him.

A FREMONT meeting was held in New York on Monday evening, which is pronounced the "broadest burlesque of the season." It was largely attended, and to a certain extent enthusiastic, but not specially so for FREMONT. It is said to have been truly an anti-LINCOLN meeting, yet there were probably as many present who intend to support LINCOLN as ever expect to vote for FREMONT. Waive as all that the friends sympathized with the politics of the Democracy, his anti-slavery friends would desert him, and this meeting furnishes us with the proof. Mr. D. H. PLUMB, of New York, an original and earnest anti-slavery man, and who was one of the callers of the Cleveland Convention, was announced as one of the secretaries of the meeting. The day following he came out in a card announcing that so far as the meeting was in harmony with the principles of the Cleveland platform he was with it in it, but was sympathized with the policy advocated by M'CLELLAN and his friends, he begged leave not to be counted in. He was for free speech, free press, and no compromise with traitors or sympathizers with treason, and for the immediate overthrow of slavery as paramount to all other objects. These are the sentiments of the truly loyal anti-slavery men of the country, and the recent actions of the friends of Gen. FREMONT do not warrant the belief that he fully represents them.

But a more notable instance, perhaps, is that of Senator B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri, who headed the list of callers of the Cleveland Convention. His newspaper, the Missouri *Democrat*, one of the most influential papers in the West, warmly supported the nomination of General FREMONT, but immediately after the action of the Baltimore Convention it came out fairly and squarely for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and is now battling earnestly for the Union nominations. Senator BROWN is one of the most influential men in the North, and his course will be followed by thousands, particularly in Missouri, which State was considered FREMONT'S stronghold.

Democratic Impudence.

It is amusing to witness the sublime impudence with which the Democrats charge Mr. LINCOLN'S administration with corruption and the control of the elections by military force. One would suppose that the Democratic record was wonderfully pure, chaste and refined—that whilst the sum of all villainies belongs to the Government, the perfection of all virtues is their exclusive property. A little reflection only is necessary to change the aspect of this matter altogether. We shall not now defend Mr. LINCOLN'S administration, for to honest, loyal men no defence is necessary. Neither shall we run through the entire history of the Democratic party, which we only call such through courtesy, to convict it of frauds of the most stupendous character and of the grossest outrages upon the people's rights. The fundamental principle of democracy is the absolute freedom and equal rights of all men; yet through the influence of a party claiming to be democratic, millions of human beings have been chained down by a haughty, despotic people under a system of most abject and accursed servitude known in modern times. This progress of the war has developed many monstrated additional horrors of Southern slavery, which have not been lost upon loyal men in educating them to the point where they determined that when the Southern States returned to the Union, it shall be with their virtues, but not with their God occursed vices.

The last Democratic Administration is the best test of the purity of that party, and one of its records, red with blood and black with fraud and corruption, may be found in the history of Kansas. Not only were elections unblushingly controlled by force of arms and the bribery and corruption of Democratic officers, but BUCHANAN and his evil hosts sought to force upon that people a Constitution which they had indignantly rejected. In the Cabinet were FLOYD and some of his co-conspirators, who made away with millions of the Indian Trust Bonds, and almost entirely stripped the Government and the North of ordnance and ammunition that the impending rebellion might be successful beyond doubt. These occurrences and others of a kindred character are too fresh in the minds of the people to require further mention. We are certain that the people know how insincere the Democrats are, and trust they are preparing to crush them out completely in the next campaign.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has decided that bona fide checks for the purchase of gold, such checks being immediately paid on presentation, would be considered payment, within the meaning of the recently passed gold act; also that a tender of foreign exchange made for gold coin of the United States is legal and valid payment.

Women in the Field.

No portion of the people have manifested the same earnest, zealous devotion to the nation's cause as the women. They have been among the foremost in every movement intended for the relief and comfort of our brave soldiers; they have scraped lint, made bandages, visited the hospitals, nursed the sick and wounded, administered to all their wants, and consoled them in the hour of death as none but women can do; they have worked early and worked late in behalf of Subsistence Committees and Sanitary Commissions; never wearied, but ever earnest and willing, they have done everything that the love and sympatny peculiar to their nature suggested. No labor has been too severe, no sacrifice too great. The mere suggestion to them of a way in which they could be useful has always been sufficient to secure its adoption. When the history of these times is written its brightest page will be that recording the glorious work done by our women. May God forever bless them!

In view of the past we are prompted to suggest still another way in which they can aid the government. The circular of Provost-Marshal General FRY, establishing the system of representative recruits on behalf of persons not liable to draft, will apply to females as well as males. If the women of the land will but take this matter in hand, we have no doubt that tens of thousands recruits can be placed in the army. There are many women of ample and even of limited means who would delight in the idea of furnishing a sufficient sum of money to place a representative in the field. Let the women, old and young, take hold of the matter and they will do much. The young ladies, especially, the beauties and belles of society, who number their male admirers by the score, would find this a valuable way of testing their devotion. We suggest to the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity that they commence the work immediately, and have the honor of being the first to put representative recruits to the army. The results will be substantial; the army will be strengthened and by that means the victory be assured; the women will have the honor of being constructively of GRANT'S legions, and the blush of shame will be put upon thousands of the other sex, richer in purse, but less in patriotism, zeal and devotion. By all means let an early effort be made to put this suggestion to the test.

Railroad Matters.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Lawrence Railroad and Transportation Company, held at the office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—John M. Crawford; Directors—Alex L. Crawford, William Patterson, James Raney, George W. Cass, Springer Harbaugh, and J. N. McCullough. The object of the corporation, and for which a charter has been obtained, is to construct a railroad from the valley of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad at Youngstown, Ohio, to intersect the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad at some point below Mahoningtown, Lawrence county. By the close of the present week the necessary surveys of the contemplated road will have been completed, and in the course of six weeks the board of Directors will be prepared to receive the proposals for the construction of the road. It is the determination to push the work to an early completion.

The first annual report of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, for the year ending December, 1863, has been issued. The report contains a list of the officers of the three Companies operating the road, chartered by the States severally of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; reports from the Chairman of the Central Board of Management, from the President of each Company; from T. W. Kennard, Esq., Engineer in Chief, and statistical tables, prepared by J. C. Calhoun, Auditor, showing the cost of construction, expenses of running, receipts, rolling stock on hand, length of main line and branches, tonnage and classification of freight, number of passengers transported, &c. &c. The lines of the several Companies are as follows:

In New York	483½ miles
In Pennsylvania	60½ "
In Ohio	216 "
Total main line	987 "
Branches, including C. & M. R. R.	172 "
Total operated by A. & G. W. R. Co.	859 "

The main line commences at Salamanca, N. Y., a point on all of the Erie Railway 415 miles west of New York City, and runs to Dayton, Ohio, and is now completed to that point. The road is opened for through traffic this month, the connecting, by way of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, west from Dayton, an unbroken six feet guage without change of cars from New York to St. Louis, a distance of 1200 miles.

Political.

The Union State Convention of Maine assembled yesterday, at Augusta, the capital. Hon. Samuel Cony was renominated for Governor. The Convention passed a series of resolutions, which endorse the Administration and approve a vigorous prosecution of the war. This is all that can be done by any body, anywhere convened. This is what ought to be done by every Convention wherever assembled. The Union of Maine stands on high ground. It is in perfect keeping with all of her history, and in harmony with the character and interests of her people. It is, perhaps, somewhat significant that none of that disapprobation and lukewarmness towards the Government which was manifested and flavored the late Democratic Convention of Maine, should manifest itself. The renomination of Mr. Hamlin was not considered the price of power in his case, and he is having growing evidence that the people there will continue to rely and work as laboriously and successfully for the present nominations as for the past. Mr. Cony is as well known and influential man, thoroughly in accord with the patriotic resolutions that give force to the designation of the Union party of Maine, which adopted them. The rest of New England is indexed by Maine.

The *Waechter am Erie*, an influential German paper published in Northern Ohio, and which was favorable to the Cleveland Convention speaks as follows: "The Fremont who wrote that letter (accepting the Cleveland nomination), over which the copperhead press is rejoicing, does not appear to us like the Fremont of 1856. How can we recognize the document as coming from one who has always been a leader of the radicals? Is it not a bid for the Chicago nomination, or has the man become another?"

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (copper) denies the statement of the Columbus *Statesman*, that the Illinois democratic delegation to Chicago is for McClellan for President. It says: "We have good authority for pronouncing the statement to be untrue. Nearly the entire delegation is against his nomination, and in favor of the selection of a man who is against the prosecution of the war in any form or shape."

Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, Clerk of the last House of Representatives, has fully gone over to the copperheads, and addressed the copperhead association at Washington on Thursday last. We wish the Copperheads joy of their new convert.

A copperhead journal, in New York, a few days since devoted a column to prove that Mr. Lincoln is a Richmond *Examiner*, which, by a suggestive coincidence, is engaged in the same business. For our part we prefer the traitor to the copperhead. He writes better English and is more manly in his ideas.

In a debate in the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, asserted that if Jeff. Davis was a candidate for the Presidency he would secure thirty thousand majority in New York city. The *World* thinks the figures are put too high.

Completion of a Formidable Rebel Iron Clad.

It is asserted that for the past year the agents of the rebel Navy Department have been busily at work at Columbus, Georgia, in the construction of an iron-clad vessel, which they intend shall play an important part in clearing the Florida waters of our fleet. This monster is now completed, and ready to engage in the work of destroying our blockaders, or assisting in raising the blockade entirely, as may be whispered Mr. Davis or Mr. Mallory shall give the word. The name of the vessel is the Muscogee. She is a light draft boat, notwithstanding the immense weight of her armor. Her dimensions are: Fifty-six feet beam; forty-two feet floor, flat-bottom. She has a center wheel and two stern wheels. Her bars, like the Merrimac, Arkansas, Louisiana, and, in fact, all the rebel iron-clads and rams, that can be found in the Confederacy, are angling shaped, the reods having never deviated from the side adopted at the beginning of the war in regard to the construction of the exposed portions of their offensive weapons of warfare. Peculiar, she is clad with railroad iron, but the bars are not attached, as were those upon the earlier efforts of the contemptible Yankees. Formerly it was customary to lay a roofing on their iron-clads of common rails. Upon these another layer of inverted rails was placed, thus forming solid interstices. But it was found upon subjecting the vessels nailed in this manner to the ordeal of a cannonade, that the shot in striking, after penetrating the first layer, would, by the force of the impact, scatter the nails in every direction, thereby rendering the vessel unseaworthy. Therefore, a change in the manner of armoring their vessels became necessary, and the rails are now rolled out into bars two inches thick and four inches in breadth. Two of these bars are welded together, forming an armor four inches in thickness, which is placed upon their vessels. The Muscogee, as well as the other late productions of rebel naval ingenuity, is nailed in this manner. She is furnished with five or six high pressure river boats as tenders. These last are fortified with cotton bales. It is intended that this new iron monster shall come out of the Appalachicola river, to join Buchanan in a simultaneous attack against Farragut's fleet, now off Mobile. How far this programme will be changed, of course depends upon circumstances.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily *Telegraph* says that the disease under which the Pope is now suffering is hereditary; his father had itand lived to be nin-ty-two; he has a brother also afflicted in the same way, who is likely to live eighteen years. The average period of the life of the members of the family is ninety years. So his Holiness is bound by family tradition to live eighteen years and nine days longer.

THE PULPIT.

THE IMPERISHABLE NAME.

A SERMON,

Preached by Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS, D. D., Pastor of the First Rel. Pres. Church, Pittsburgh.

His name shall endure forever.—*Psalm* 72: 17.

In this psalm we have a description of the moral empire of the Lord Jesus Christ—of the universal and everlasting dominion that was to be committed to him by God, essentially considered in the person of the Father, and of the eternal and inefl ible blessings which would accrue to the world from the divine administration of his mediatorial government.

There is, no doubt, a reference made, primarily, to the government and administration of Solomon, who was the first among the descendants of Jacob that "was both a king and a king's son." Indeed, the title of the psalm is *le shelomah*, a psalm for Solomon. No human reign ever transcended his, perhaps, in felicity and affluence, brilliancy and glory. It was characterized by peace, wisdom and power. His empire extended from the Great River to the Red Sea, and embraced all the territory which lay between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean. It is evident, however, that a greater than Solomon is here. There are many things spoken of which cannot properly or literally be applied to him. It cannot be predicated of him, "they shall fear thee as long as the sun and moon endure, throughout all generations." It cannot literally be said of him, "he shall have dominion from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth; all kings shall fall down before him; all nations shall serve him." The name of Solomon has long since been erased from its marble tablets of earth. The sceptre of monarchial power and authority has long since been stricken from his hand by the blow of the last enemy, and kingdom after kingdom has been reared on the ruins of his mighty empire. But Jehovah—Jesus still reigns. He is King of kings, and Lord of Lords. And as the King of Saints, the head of Zion and the Governor among the nations, His name shall endure forever.

Let us inquire,

I. Why should the name of Jesus endure, or be perpetuated forever?

II. What guarantee is there that it shall be perpetuated?

III. What instrumentalities are employed for its perpetuation?

I. Why should the name of Jesus be perpetuated?

The mediatorial name of the Redeemer shall endure forever. He shall reign as King forever and ever. It is evident that it is the regal office of Christ that is chiefly referred to here. The meaning is not that he shall have merely an unlimited and endless reign, but that he shall have been many wicked men, tyrants, despots, and bloody persecutors whose names shall never be obliterated in the annals of history nor erased from the books of time. Some have been dethroned by usurpers—others have abdicated without any formal resignation, and others, still, have surrendered and resigned their office to the conqueror—but Jesus, with the exception of the present incumbents, have succeeded to the grim King of terrors and assumed the regalia of his office personally. We have the very best evidence that the name of Christ will not only endure throughout all time, but also throughout all eternity.

1. The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. Ez 21:26-7. Thus saith the Lord God, Remove the diadem and take off the crown. This shall not be the same. Exalt him that is low and abase him that is high. I will overturn, overturn, overturn it, and it shall be no more until he come whose right it is, and I will give it him. Is 9:7. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom to order it, and to establish it with judgment and justice from henceforth even forever. And again, Is. 53: 10. It is stipulated in the terms of the everlasting covenant that he shall see His seed, he shall prolong his days and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand. Is. 2: 2. And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills, and all nations shall flow to it.

We might multiply divine declarations, but one word of the Lord is sufficient. He is a rock, His work is perfect. Hath he spoken and shall he not perform, hath he promised and shall he not fulfil? The counsel of the Lord must stand and all his pleasure must be fulfilled. Id. declares Ps. 45: 17, I will make thy name to be remembered in all generations. Therefore shall the people be made to praise thee for ever and ever. The name shall endure forever.

2. Because His kingdom is universal and eternal. An eternal Kingdom supposes an eternal king. Many kingdoms, dynasties and empires that bade fair for universality and perpetuity, and, seemingly, had all the elements necessary to secure them, have gone down like lead in the troubled waters of political strife, and never has been such a thing as an universal empire. And there never shall be, until the stone cut out of the mountain without hands shall become a great mountain and fill the whole earth. Even in its infantile and progressing state, the gates of hell—the combined powers of darkness and hell—have not been able to prevail against the kingdom of Christ. It is an express stipulation of the Father in the terms of the everlasting covenant, that all nations shall serve him. Dan. 7:16.—There was given him dominion and glory and a kingdom, that all people, nations and languages should serve him. It is his dignity and glory that he has sustained him in the midst of his most exquisite sufferings. And there was no way by which, as Mediator, he could attain to the throne of universal empire only by the cross. Before he can wear a mediatorial crown, he must first bear the cross of a malefactor. He humbled himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. Therefore, God also hath highly exalted him and given him a name which is above every name—that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven and things in earth and things under the earth, and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

The mediatorial kingdom of Christ is indispensable to the accomplishment of the design of divine grace. God cannot deal directly with sinners, but only mediately through a redeemer. There is one God and one Mediator between God and man—the Man Christ Jesus. This mediatorial dominion is entirely distinct from Christ's essential kingdom. The authority which he possesses as mediator is a delegated authority, and in the exercise of it he is officially inferior to the Father. It is a spiritual dominion. It regards the spiritual condition of men more than their physical. It is derived from God essentially considered in the person of the Father. It is a kingdom from above, and is not of this world.

It is universal. It extends to all things. The Father "hath put all things under his feet and gave him to be the head over all things to the Church," Eph. 1:22.

When we speak of the headship of Christ we mean that he is to the Church what the head is to the body. The head is the governing and directing power of the body. It is the seat of knowledge and understanding. It is the source of authority. Christ alone is the governing and directing power of the Church. He is the fountain source of all her knowledge and authority. He is the head of her being, authority, and life.

He is her head and governor, and governs all things for her welfare. Head over all things to the Church. There is nothing but what he orders and overrules. Where is not for the good of the world would not exist twenty-four hours.

This delegated authority is commensurate with His original and essential rule as an absolute God. He is the Governor among the nations. If his headship did not extend to the nations he could not bring them into subjection. Kiss ye the son, lest in his ire ye perish from the way.

The name of Christ, then, as Mediator, shall endure forever. His kingly office consists of three offices of which he can never be divested. His priesthood is eternal; he ever liveth to make intercession for us. His mediatorial kingdom must be eternal, for he can never intercede only as mediator. As a prophet his office is eternal. He himself is the light of glory and we never speak of Christ as a light only when we refer to his mediatorial character. His Kingdom is Eternal, then so must his Kingship.

The Church is the Lamb's wife. If, then, his dominion is not eternal this relationship cannot be eternal. But he has said, I am married unto you. I have betrothed you unto me in faithfulness and loving kindness forever. He will never prove unfaithful. He has himself entered into bonds for the fidelity of his Church, and a divorce can never take place—his name can never perish.

We are taught in one of the subordinate standards of our church that Christ has two distinct natures in one person, and that this mysterious constitution of his person will remain forever. As essentially considered, he has but one nature. If he divests himself of his humanity he is no longer our Kins- and-redeemer. Our union with Christ must endure forever. Our bodies are members of his body, and are endeavoring to cover his name with infamy and disgrace. Not so with the name of Christ. It is as indestructible as his own being. Those who have in faith sworn allegiance to it will never betray nor destroy it. It is as sacred and holy, as pure and fragrant as ever. The very mention of it fills the whole country with the delightful odors of an alabaster box.

It shall be measured by eternity. When the last battle is fought on the last day—the last enemy conquered and the last victory won; when the clock of time shall have struck its last hour; when the pearly gates shall have been unhinged their last blow at the crown and body of Christ; when all princes and potentates shall have gone to their last home and their memories shall be forgotten; all kingdoms and empires shall have gone down to rise no more for ever; when the last traitor shall have met with his merited doom; when the last Union shall have been convulsed to its centre and shattered into fragments; when the land-marks of sovereign states shall have been obliterated; when institutions of human device shall have been forever destroyed; when "ruin shall have defaced the fairest scenes of earthly splendor;" when the heavens shall have gathered together as a scroll and the elements melted with fervent heat; when the sun shall have been shrouded in eternal night, the moon turned into blood and the stars have fallen from their sockets; when the sea shall have been dried up and the last monument of earthly renown been reduced to the crash of dissolving worlds, the rush of blazing suns, burning stars and classing meteors, the name of Jesus shall endure, and the train of the redeemed "shall be heard the choral swell of earth's ransomed ones, as they pass away into endless life. Unto him that loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood and hath made us kings and priests unt- God and his Father; to him be glory and dominion, for ever and ever. Amen.

3. Because of his unexampled conquests, both in the temporal and spiritual worlds. There are many victors whose names shall never be forgotten. Some will be remembered with delight, because they battled for the right. They fought in the holy cause of human freedom. The most transcendent achievements of mind, to something marvellous something wonderful, or else there must have been some Divine power performed in connection with him. Many things are recorded of the Christ an immortal, undying and imperishable name.

His birth began with his Incarnation. His conception and birth were entirely supernatural and extraordinary. Nothing has ever taken place in the ordinary course of nature to be compared with it. In the course of nature a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel. The highest one of the Godhead—the co-equal Son—shall be brought forth a son and called his name Immanuel, which, being interpreted, is God with us. Many wonderful things were taken place in his world, none of which will bear any comparison with this. The work of creation was wonderful. We stand amazed before the mighty fabric of the universe and the wonders of creation, but the making of all things out of nothing—the making of light out of darkness—order out of confusion—population out of emptiness—beauty out of chaos. It must have been wonderful to see worlds have seen the bush burning, and not consumed—to have witnessed the passage of Israel through the midst of the sea on dry land—to see the rocks have seen the manna fall every morning around the camps in the wilderness—the waters have been raised from their foundation by the sounding of rams' horns—the sun standing still upon Gibeon, and the moon in the Valley Ajalon, until Israel avenged themselves upon their enemies—the chariot of fire, burning with such a fullness of power as to consume Elijah, without burning the bush in the least—the upholder of the world lying in a manger. Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness. He was manifest in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory.

It was not the Divine nature, but a Divine person that became incarnate, else the Father, equally with the Son, would have been the subject of union with His divine person the Lord took the body and a reasonable soul. The reality of the incarnation is plainly demonstrated in that He suffered, was put to death, was wounded and bruised, crucified and buried. And not among the least of the wonderful things connected with our Lord's incarnation was that He became man in order that He might die. Death in the case, was the penalty and stead of guilty rebels. He died that He might make reconciliation for sin, satisfy the law, and open the way of salvation for the world the glory of divine grace, wisdom and power.

His works were wonderful. No mere man was ever able to accomplish such works as he performed. He cast out devils, cleansed the lepers, healed the paralytic, restored the blind to sight, caused the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak. Suspending the laws of gravitation, He walked upon the sea as on the dry land, calmed the tempestuous waves by the power of the word; until the spiritual building shall have been completed and every soul saved. "This gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come."

1. The name of Jesus shall remain immortal, because of its sacred and essential rules as man. "His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." It is not for nothing that Jesus "get a name above every word. The performance of something in the ordinary course of things will never give a man a name. Jesus has done many extraordinary things, he must do something marvellous—something wonderful, or else there must have been some power performed in connection with him. Many things are recorded of the Christ an immortal, undying and imperishable name.

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"SHE WILL NOT DIE."

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

This hot south wind, that, from the Blue Ridge blowing,
Dies here in peaceful Pennsylvania vales,
Still seems to surge from battle's ebb and flowing
And burning gales.

But fainter, day by day, the fierce vibrations,
As southward move our armies, closing in
To that last struggle which shall crown our patience,
And crush the sin.

Not vainly have we sighed, not vainly striven;
Our heroes' hearts have not been pierced in vain;
God has upheld our hands, and to them given
His sword again.

The nation turns no more with spirit pliant,
To court the evil, on its failing throne;
Free, and for freedom now, she stands a giant,
To shield her own.

Her brow is bathed with dew from Heaven's own fountains;
Her lips repeat the ancient rallying cry:
She stands erect, majestic on her mountains—
SHE WILL NOT DIE.

Lobsters.

The universal popularity of that well-known member of the great crustacean family—the lobster—and the vast demand for it as an appetising adjunct to our supper tables, must render a few remarks on some of its peculiarities interesting to the majority of our readers.

Lobsters are found in almost all the salt waters of the habitable globe, but are always finer and better flavored in northern latitudes than towards the south. The British Isles, and also the coasts of Norway, Sweeden and Denmark, are especially celebrated for their lobsters.

The demand in England for these shell-fish is so great that the entire quantity of lobsters taken annually on the British coasts is not nearly sufficient for the supply of the market; indeed, supposing every lobster caught on our coast to be sent to London, and leaving out of our calculation all the other towns and cities of Great Britain, the supply to the metropolis alone would still fall short of the demand. Hence we import large quantities of lobsters from the northern countries of Europe, and more especially from Norway, the rocky coasts of which furnish an almost inexhaustible supply of these favorite crustacea.

Lobsters, from their habits and the nature of their food, always frequent rocky shores, where there are islands, creeks, shelving stones, and plenty of rough feeding ground for them. Norway, from its natural peculiarities, is particularly qualified to afford these requisites to the lobster, and hence the rocky fiords and bays of that country are famous over the whole of Europe for the excellence and flavor of that shell-fish.

The lobster feeds upon fish, offal, shrimps, prawns, and marine insects. Of prawns he is exceedingly fond. And it is a curious sight to see (as may be sometimes seen in clear water) a lobster chasing the prawns of which his intention is to make a meal. In very clear water, and after a long-continued calm, it is sometimes possible to observe the rocks at a depth of several fathoms, when the movements of crabs, lobsters, and other fish, at the bottom of the sea, may very plainly be distinguished.

The usual method of taking lobsters is by using peculiar shaped nets, called "pots," which are, in fact, a sort of basket, stretched on hoops, and covered over with netting. In the netting a circular hole is made, for the ingress of the lobster (on the same principle as that of a mouse-trap), so that, having once found his way into the net, the imprisoned shell-fish is unable to recede. These "pots" are bated with dead fish or offal. Fish, however, are always to be preferred, and the fresher the better, as lobsters are choice in this respect, and will often decline to be enticed by stale bait. The sorts of fish used are generally plaice, dabs, and small soles, and sometimes gurnards. The "gurnard" is a common fish, the size of an average whiting, and is taken in enormous quantities on all parts of our coasts, in the "trawi-nets" employed for catching soles for the London market.

The lobster "pots" are sunk by means of heavy stones fastened to their hoops. Small ropes attach the pots to a line of floating corks on the surface of the water, which notifies to the men engaged in fishing the position of the nets. The pots are sunk just below low water mark, as lobsters never travel far from the inshore rocks which furnish them with their food and lurking places. As the tide flows in, the lobsters creep in with it, nearer to the shore in search of food, and are then attracted by the sight or smell of the bait in the pots set to catch them. All sea-fish feed on the flood-tide, and hence, as the ebb has turned and the tide begins to flow inward, there is a general bustle and stir amongst the inhabitants of the water.

In feeding, lobsters will often spring backward with amazing velocity, if held fast to any obstacle by one claw, they will frequently shoot that claw—that is, throw it off—by which means they escape, leaving the shell behind, and being forced to retreat with the limb exposed. After the pots have been set about a couple of hours, they are hauled and emptied of their contents. Besides lobsters, large catable crabs, of the species termed "pongers" or "pungors," are taken in the pots. Often a large lobster will cling to the outside of the net, unwilling to relinquish the sight of the bait, but unable to effect an entrance through the traphole. On such an occasion, as soon as the net is drawn to the surface of the sea, the tantalized crustacean flies off to a distance of several feet, and drops to the bottom like a stone.

Lobsters, like all other shell-fish, shed their shells annually, and during this period are what is usually termed sick and unfit for the market. This change of shell occurs in the month of May or very early in June; and while the transition is going on, the poor lobster retires to some secure crevice in the rocks, out of the way of those enemies who would otherwise attack his soft unprotected body. When the lobster is incautious in this respect he is often devoured by inches by worms, crabs, and even those of his own species. The "ova" or spawn of the lobster are, besides of a brilliant red when boiled, and are carried under the tail of the female, which is always called a "hen" lobster.

The spawn is familiarly spoken of as the "coral," and is used in making lobster-sauce, to give it that pink, inviting appearance which epicures at one *que non* in its preparation for the table. Lobsters, until boiled, are of a beautiful blue-black hue, which turns, as is well known, to a brilliant scarlet in boiling water. The "hen" or female lobster is broader in the tail part than the "cock" lobster, and she is more prized on account, as above mentioned, of her furnishing gourmands with the coloring matter to the sauce which accompanies their salmon or turbot.—*Once a Week.*

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
ACCUMULATION.....$1,600.000.

HENRY STOKES, President.
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This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
je30:1y-e-o-d No. 67 Fourth street.

THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 139 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital	$600,000 00
Surplus March 1st, 1864	222,219 20
Assets	$722,219 20

Stephen Crowell, President; Edgar W. Crowell Vice President; Philander Shaw, Secretary.

The Washington Fire Insurance Co.,
of New York, No. 172 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$400,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1864	582,000

Geo. C. Satterlee, Pres't. | H. Weston, V. Pres't.
W. K. Lothrop, Sec'y. | W. A. Scott, Ass't Sec'y.

The Policies entitled to participate receive 75 per ct. of the net Profits. Scrip Dividends 40 per cent. each year for 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued and losses equitably adjusted in the above popular and reliable Companies.

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Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor,

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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JOHN SHIPTON, JAMES M. COOPER, S. HARBAUGH, J. CALDWELL, Jr., JOHN S. DAVIS, GEORGE BINGHAM, WM. A. RODGERS.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance,
Office No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.
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J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je21

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention. se9

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, for five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

NO SECURITIES OFFER SO GREAT INDUCEMENTS, it is believed, as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES on which interest is payable in gold, on the 1st day of March, 1864, was $848,963,400. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,837,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

THESE BONDS MAY BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN SUMS FROM $50 UP TO ANY MAGNITUDE, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.

They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED in currency by the

1st National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,
3d National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public Money, and all

Respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.
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FOR SALE OR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 59 Colwell street, a well finished 2 story house, in a quiet and retired place, yet easy of access by street cars on Pennsylvania avenue, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The Foundry, Machine Shop and two Frame Dwellings,

Corner of Butler and Carson sts., in the 9th Ward.

This valuable property fronting 120 feet on Butler street and 100 feet on Carson street, is offered for sale on favorable terms, with early possession.

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FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania Avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. H. SELBY,
je 18-3w Diamond st.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 300 feet, and fronting on Lemon street 350 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, nail mill, and boat yard; also, several factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
R. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrances on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of
H. KING,
mh31 7 Fifth street.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES, one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, 26 miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For particulars call on G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my5:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. Parkhill Herron, in Allegheny, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 15th of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possess superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressive heat and sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. The Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN,
Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.
je26:com

CONGRESS HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This long established and well-known Hotel, nearly adjoining the beautiful Park of the celebrated Congress Spring, will be

OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS,
On the 1st day of June.

It has recently been greatly enlarged and improved, by the addition of many suites of commodious rooms, and a splendid Concert and Dining Saloon.

No pains will be spared to maintain the well-earned reputation of the house, and everything that the Proprietors can procure will be provided for the comfort and convenience of the guests.

je4-cm HATHORN & McOMBER, Pro's.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. The table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS,
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.
☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall.
jy25

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 80 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jy11

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom'n..... 8:50 a m	Baltimore Expr..12:20 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's..11:50 p m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m	Fast Line..... 12:50 a m
Fast Line..... 8:35 p m	Thro Mail..... 12:20 a m
John'n Acm'n..... 3:00 p m	John'n Acm'n..... 10:05 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 p m	1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do ..11:40 a m	2d do ..... 8:35 a m
3d do ..... 3:50 p m	3d do ..... 1:55 p m
4th do ..... 6:00 p m	4th do ..... 6:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Express... 2:20 a m
Express..... 2:30 p m	Philla. " ... 2:40 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m	Cin'ti " ... 7:50 p m
	Crestline Mail..... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:30 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:30 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 3:40 p m	Express..... 9:30 a m
1st McKeesport.. 11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.. 6:50 p m
2d " ... 6:15 p m	2d " ... 2:05 p m
Fort Perry..... 7:00 a m	Fort Perry..... 8:30 a m
Braddock's..... 4:15 p m	Braddock's..... 5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:30 p. m.	Express..... 7:35 a. m.
Accommodation. 3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 8:15 a. m.	Mail..... 2:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express.. 8:05 p. m.
do ..... 1:45 p. m.	do do ... 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling ..... 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Acc. 10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny..... 2:50 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:45 p. m.	
do ..... 1:45 p. m.	

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....18 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....55 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
S. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....135 Wood st.
Slater & Smith.....58 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.
C. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 120 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Brown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....96 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....85 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....6 & 8 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....259 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford...cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price...cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and Price st.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
T. Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 720 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co...corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolff, Duff & Co.....80 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips...corner Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....98 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....32 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....89 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
J. Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. G. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....141 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.
James Dain & Son.....416 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.
Bissell & McGee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street
W. H. McGee.....19 St. Clair street

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Anderson Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co...cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. S. Bryan.....8 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....139 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James A. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....22 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Musser, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. A. A. Strauss.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. P. Chatfield.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axtheim.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barnedollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Fiehi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
oct24:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

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S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
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FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
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UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
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McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
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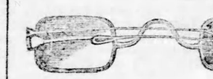
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Work, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.



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PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
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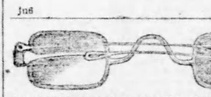
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those to SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement ever discovered can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The Diamond Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, Sign of the DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Diamond No. 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Amputations can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those having them, are indispensable. je14:1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Manufactured for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se9:6m

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—
It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from resin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is especially adapted to hard water, and is economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the army and navy, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER

HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

THE EXPEDITION TO LYNCHBURG.

THE CAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

Destruction of Railroad at Liberty.

Two Days' Fighting at Lynchburg.

ARTILLERY LOST AT SALEM.

HIS SAFE ARRIVAL AT GAULEY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

GAULEY, WEST VIRGINIA, June 28th.

The expedition is over—our work is done—and for the present the command is resting on its arms and trophies.

As I learn that none of my letters or dispatches since that of June 8th has as yet reached you, I will commence with that date, and give as concise a history as possible of our three weeks operations.

On Friday morning, June 11th, the consolidated commands of Crook and Sullivan—the latter having the old Sigel Division—all under Hunter's control—marched out with flying colors and hopeful spirits from Staunton on the road through Middlebrook to Lexington. Three miles from town the rebels were posted behind rail breast-works, apparently intending to make a serious opposition to our progress. As it was, however, our steady advance rapidly dislodged them, and we drove them before us, scarcely allowing them to halt to fire upon us. Seventeen miles from Staunton they managed to kill two and wound two of our men, when a strong force of cavalry was sent forward to charge and route them, which done, they troubled us no more that day. The force in front of us we ascertained to be merely McCausland's brigade, whose only object seemed to be to delay our advance as much as possible. On the morning of the 11th, General Crook's division being in the advance, approached Lexington about eleven o'clock, and a heavy cloud of smoke rising in front of us, revealed the destruction of the bridge leading over the James into the town. On the high banks opposite, with glasses, we could easily perceive rebel sharpshooters. The only ford is about a mile above the site of the bridge, and to this ford the Second Brigade is sent, while the 36th Ohio is placed on the main road to occupy the rebels there. As the 36th drew near the banks, a rebel shell was sent so exactly in range of their position as to wound six and kill one. Captain McMullen was ordered up with one section of artillery, and proceeded at once most effectually to silence the rebels. Some of them were on top of the Virginia Military Institute, but a few shells quickly drove them from their high position, and about 2 o'clock, they leaving of the Second Brigade having crossed the ford, rapidly skedaddled, leaving the town to our quiet occupation.

Sunday, the Institute buildings and Gov. Letcher's house were burned, ten minutes time being given to remove any property from the latter. In the afternoon a contraband brought in word that seven canal boats were hidden nine miles off, deeply laden with stores, etc. To secure these Captain Blazer, with his scouts, was sent out and skirmishing the whole route, he found the boats as reported. Burning five of them, he disarmed his men and hauled the remaining two to Lexington. In them we had six cannons—two six-pounders, one twelve-pounder and three mountain howitzers—nine thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, about two and a half of powder, and commissary stores in great variety and abundance. Gen. Duffie rejoined us here, having marched through Waynesboro' and on the Charlottesville and Lynchburg railroad, tearing up a small portion of the latter and capturing a good part of Jackson's wagon train.

Tuesday evening we camped at Buchanan. Averill coming in before us captured the Confederate Navy records of '61 and '62, together with twelve more canal boats heavily laden with provisions.

On the 16th, while we were halting at the base of the Peaks of Otter, information was received that Breckinridge with 10,000 men was at Balcony Falls, intending to attack us on the flanks. In a good position for defence, General Crook awaited General Hunter's and the other division. The whole demand then being assembled did no foe appear, we once more marched forward, stopping for the night at Taney Farm, almost at the base of the Peaks of Otter.

Thursday noon we entered Liberty, with the bands playing "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c. Halting, the whole command proceeded to tear up and demolish the railroad, including a bridge 700 feet long. For seven miles the work is maintained, and night closed in upon a scene of smouldering timbers, ties, and hopelessly bent and twisted rails.

In Liberty were five or six rebel hospitals, in which were a large number of sick and wounded from Lee's army. We learn here that the rebels are rapidly moving all their stores from Lynchburg to Danville, anticipating, to the at least possible capture of the former place.

Early on the morning of the 17th, having heard from Averill that the enemy were drawn up in good number in front of him at New London, we marched Crook's division in advance, by a road not laid down on maps, along the north of the railroad, crossing at James Church. This movement tending to flank us in the rebel rear, caused them to retire toward Lynchburg. Cutting across the country, we endeavored to intercept their retreat, but arrived just too late on the main road. Stopping here for dinner, we were 7 miles from the city on the road to New London. The pickets of the two parties were so close that various uncomplimentary remarks were passed quite frequently from one to the other. At 4 o'clock, with the 91st Ohio, 1d brigade of Crook's division in advance, we moved out on the road, and in about two miles the rapid firing in front told us that we were near the enemy's first position. They opened on us with a vigorous cannonade, having evidently obtained the range of all prominent points in our lines by previous practice. The 3d Brigade being placed on the left of the road, the 2d on the right, the order to charge was given. The main opposition was found on our right, the 91st and 36th Ohio, suffering most severely. The Third brigade having little but skirmishing, as it was on this first charge, the rebels were driven back into two miles of their line of breastworks, the 91st Ohio gallantly capturing and bringing off the tield a rifled gun made in Liverpool—Blakeley's pattern. I heard also that three other guns were captured in this charge, or rather series of charges, but have only been able to verify hearing by sight in the case of this one. During this attack, both sides maintained a furious fire of shell, grape and canister, the rebel gunners evidently being skillful hands in the management of their pieces. Our loss was rather large here, especially in the 91st and 12th, Col. Turley of the former having his right thigh fractured.

By the time our men were safely posted, and ready from their tedious three days' march, the moon had long been shining, and the thick darkness of the woods in our front, and the unknown character of the ground, forade any further operations for the night. During the night the three brigades of Crook's division being encamped in line of battle, in the advance, were relieved by the first division, and the men encamped and passed the night quietly enough, save occasional shots, as some incautious man of either party exposed himself too openly.

Although but two regiments of our command (the 12th and 91st Ohio) had been engaged to any great extent, the fighting this first day was remarkable, both for rapidity of firing and the steady perseverence of our men. It was confidently believed that had we arrived but a few hours earlier we would have driven the enemy through Lynchburg that night. As it was we were compelled to halt, and during the whole night the locomotive whistle told us of the rapid arrival of reinforcements, as those were greeted with continual cheers of welcome by the foe in our front. Saturday morning came bright and clear, and after an early breakfast I rode out to a temporary hospital on the roadside, expecting every minute to hear a renewal of the battle. While talking to the wounded, the battery right in front of the hospital took a new position into the woods, and that were immediately replied to, their shell going over and around the building, though none struck it. Thus, no firing of any consequence happened during the entire morning—the time being occupied in getting the position of our various brigades, so as best to use them against the enemy's rapidly extending line. At this time a sharp skirmishing fire was kept up in our immediate front and centre, while a louder report, followed by the ominous whistle, told of the shell flight of shot or shell. The 1st Division occupied the advance line, while Gen. Crooks' division was sent off to the right, but returned almost immediately. As that General's position overlapped that the enemy were massing for an attack on our centre, he advised the commanding General of the fact, and recalled his division. It arrived not a minute too soon. Having seen the weakening of our centre, and not knowing of the rapid rise of the Kanawha division, the rebels came on in perfect confidence of victory. There they come—old rag and tag of the Virginia Corps, practiced in the hundred battles of the Potomac army—rank after rank. Will our men resist and repel this irresistible torrent of steel, lead and flame? Can we do overwhelm them? We wait but a few moments. Grape, canister, shell, are hurled on them from our batteries, while regiment after regiment pours in its effective fire at short range. They waver—halt—turn—where, with a cheer our men arise and after them, driving them clear into and beyond their breastworks. These being completely commanded by works in the rear, our men, reluctantly ceased firing, and with them innumerable guns, dropped by the rebels in their hurried flight, in this charge the Fifth Virginia Infantry by some misunderstanding got into the front ranks, although they with the whole Second Division were only used as reserves. As it was, they rushed on with the advance, occupying the left, and suffered severely, losing about a third men.

With this charge, repulse and charge ended the second days work before Lynchburg. We had tested the enemy's position and numbers, and found them both in great force, with limited rations to overcome. Before us was a strongly fortified town, that if taken by us at all, could only be taken by surprise, in which we could not hope for success in numbers and freshness, fighting behind breastworks.

Accordingly on the night of the 18th the wagon and ambulance trains were started, in the afternoon and about nine o'clock the troops were withdrawn, and our journey home was commenced. Gen. Crook's division bringing up and guarding the rear.

COL. POWELL'S EXPEDITION.

On Saturday evening Col. Powell, 24 Virginia cavalry, with the 1st and 2d Virginia cavalry regiments and two guns, marched afoun by the right, to cut at the railroad east of Lynchburg, and at nine o'clock about two miles from the city, by some overnight, the rebels in force intercepted them ten miles out of the way to Campbell C ort House. After a slight skirmish, in which one was killed and captured six, a messenger arrived from Averill in the morning the Colonel of our withdrawal, and he was compelled to rejoin the main column without doing much injury to the railroad.

HOMEWARD MARCH.

Flying rumors, and false rumors, too, passed from one end of our column to the other, as to the number and designs of the enemy follow-ing in our rear. The event proved their only object to be to harrass as much as 1,500 men could, our army, and pick up stragglers. Early's division could not be spared from Richmond longer than absolutely necessary for Lynchburg's safety, so McCausland followed us with his brigade. It was galling to our brave soldiers to retire thus in the guise of retreat before the men they had so often overcome and routed. To give them a battle if they really wished it at Buford's Gap, General Crook drew up his division in line and awaited their onset. The men were fairly longing for one more chance to punish the wolves hovering in our rear, but they came not, and after waiting a couple of hours, once more we marched on, and once more they followed. All night of the 20th we marched along the line of the railroad, and every bridge or culvert that was burnable was burnt, so that through the whole country for miles shone the light of these traces of our devastating march.

A DISGRACEFUL LOSS.

As the command was at breakfast on the morning of the 21st, in and around Salem, the rebels made a furious attack on our rear, with both musketry and shells. A brigade being sent back to assist in covering the retreat into the valley at the foot of the Catawba Mountain, the trains were hurried on. For a few moments it was very difficult to decide whether we were not going to have a regular stampede, such a panic seemed to possess the inevitable teamsters. The train passed on safely, and were followed by Carlin's and Stone's batteries, that, by somestrange neglect, were left unguarded by any except the artillerists, they having only their revolvers for arms. Passing into a defile, a party of one hundred and fifty to two hundred rebels rushed down on them, drove them off, and proceeded leisurely to chop up the spokes of the wheels and cut the traces, and lead off the horses, and all, too, without firing a single shot. So quietly was it all done, that your correspondent and a friend, riding in the rear, would hear no sound or knew nothing of it, until a score or two of frightened artillerists rushed up to tell of their loss. The remaining command coming up were astonished to find the absence of two splendid batteries standing in the road a desolate monument to somebody's inefficiency and guilt. An effort was made to haul off the pieces in wagons, but it was found impossible to carry but four; the remaining six spiked, and, with trunnions knocked off, were hidden. The ten carriages and ten caissons were then, by some brilliant genius, fired and left to burn by the roadside, over which almost our whole column has still to pass. The result may easily be imagined, and the folly and stupidity of the morning's work culminated in the killing of six men and wounding ten of the 2d Virginia cavalry. Our loss, then, by this sole disaster of our retreat, is six cannons, ten carriages, ten caissons, one hundred and twenty horses, six men killed and ten wounded.

It is entirely owing to the policy maintained in the First Division of carrying the batteries as trains separated from the column. Unarmed as the latter are we can readily pass, and with an easy matter it would be for any enterprising rebel with a small command to dash in and destroy and capture, as was done Tuesday morning. Attempts had been made to induce Gen. Crook to place his batteries in the same position in our columns, but he steadily refused, and the good results of his persistence became evident on Tuesday when the similar fate was made upon Capt. McMullen's battery, when the rebels were driven off, with a number killed and wounded.

FEMALE WIT.

Despite our short rations and exhausting march, enough of humor was in the air to enable it to enjoy the following little bit of caustic repartee. As the command was passing "Big Lick," on the road to Salem, one of the men had the following little passage with a lady viewing our passing column: Soldier—"What place is this?" "Big Lick." "How far is it to Little Lick?" "Just about two miles from this side of Lynchburg." The soldier thoughtfully paused, and finally went on fully satisfied.

On the evening of the 21st Gen. Crook growing tired of the incessant skirmishing in our rear, determined to give the rebels a check and concealing the 33d regiment in each side of the road, marched. The over-confident bushwhackers—for such alone they are—followed, and as usual, fired from every available cover from the infantry on the roadside greeted them and killed fifteen and wounded several; since then they have been very cautious of any too near approach to our rear guard.

At Salem we turned north on the road over Catawba Mountain to Newcastle, and on the night of the 23d we camped at Sweet Springs, in whose beautiful grounds of the late Watson we were wont to assemble and disport themselves. Passing the night of the 24th at White Sulphur, we reached Meadow Bluffs on the 25th, without incident, save a great increase of heat, which began to be felt so pressingly in the ranks. On the 26th and 27th the march continued; on the latter day the command meeting wagons with additional rations. Once more quiet and quiet await us, and in a short time the army will be ready for another expedition, with, let us hope, better auspices. CRAS.

Major Merritt, formerly holding the position of Engineer-in-Chief in the United States gunboat service, has fallen heir to an estate valued at $2,500,000, in circumstances of which the patriotic Major met with his good fortune are very peculiar. It appears that having resigned his position, he was tendered another by the English Government as constructing engineer in one of their navy yards at a salary of $1,500 per annum. His uncle, Hon. Wm. Merritt, member of the Legislative Council of Canada, it is said, urged him very hard to accept the position in opposition to the wishes of another uncle, Charles Merritt, of Portland, Me., who had always taken a deep interest in him. The Major seeing the prospect of war with England, promptly decided against accepting the proffered position. This action, while it gave offence to the Canadian uncle, it seems pleased his Portland relation so well that he made him his sole heir to an estate amounting to the handsome sum of two millions and a half of dollars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY BANK, PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1864.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	1,050,000 00
Due by other Banks	48,905 64
Notes and Checks of other Banks	58,172 87
U. S. Securities and Legal Tender Notes	46,613 00
Specie	153,995 63
Circulation	$ 229,988 00
Due to other Banks	1,949 69
Due to Depositors	526,749 85

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. COOK, Cashier.

Sworn unto before me this day.

jy2-1t S. SMITH, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY Co., Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1864.

TO BAKERS, &c.—PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11th inst. inclusive, for supplying the county Jail, for six months, with bread, loaves to weigh one pound, two pounds, respec ively, and to be furnished daily, on order of County Commissioners. Quality to be approved by sheriff of Jail. Payments will be made monthly on probated bills, endorsed by Jailor. Security for faithful performance of contract will be required. By direction of County Commissioners.

jy2-7t HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

TEN CENT PUBLISHING HOUSE FOR THE MILLION.—GEORGE MUNRO & CO., 137 William street, New York.—No publications of the present day are more popular than those of the MUNROE'S TEN CENT BLICATIONS. They are written by the best authors, and of standard literary excellence. Those who try them down have only to make their own equal in excellence and intellect to secure the same liberal patronage from the public. We are content to have them judged by the merits. The Novels are: No. 1. The Hunter. No. 2. The Trapper's Retreat. No. 3. The Patriot Highwayman. No. 4. The Hunted Outlaw. No. 5. Half an Hour of Fire. No. 6. The Man-Eaters. No. 7. Charlotte Temple. No. 8. The Death Face. No. 9. The Indian Slayer. No. 10. The Tiger of the Ocean. No. 11. The Hunter's Triumph. No. 12. The Ocean Rovers; or, The Freebooters of the Isles. No. 13. The Fory Outlaw. No. 14. The Wood Witch. No. 15. The Scourge of the Seas. No. 16. The Captive Maiden. No. 17. Long-Legged Joe; or, The Demon of the Woods.

Long-Legged Joe is superior to any Indian tale that has been published for many years. Nick of the Woods is the only thing of the kind that can bear any comparison to it. Look out for it! Munroe's Elementary French Grammar is a sure and safe road to the French language. Without a master every one can become his own teacher. The true pronunciation of every word is given. It is certainly the cheapest and best grammar ever presented to the public. Price not such a book merely nominal. The books are for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and sent postpaid on receipt of price. JOHN MUNRO,

GEORGE MUNRO & CO.,

jy2-2t No. 128 William street, New York.

JAMES BOWEN, SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY, Manufacturer and Importer of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE. GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c. No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 8, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied Brick House, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, and cold water, Bath Room, Water Closet, &c. Lot 44 feet by 100, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises.

NOTICE.—THE ALLEGHENY CITY POST-OFFICE has been removed to the NEW CITY HALL, corner of Ohio and Federal streets, where the business of the office will be transacted after this date. SAMUEL RIDDLE, jy2-2t Postmaster.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—HEGEMAN'S Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease spots, &c., instantly, and Gentlemen's Ribbons, Gloves, &c. equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and druggists, New York.

A Delightful Cordial and Valuable Tonic.—Hegeman & Co.'s Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the active and well-known properties of Peruvian Bark in its most agreeable form. It will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventative to the Fever and Ague. It is a pleasant and palatable Cordial, and is much superior to the common whisky and rum bitters so much in use. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c.—Certain and Immediate Cure.—Hegeman's Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO. Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States. jy2

SPECIAL SALE OF

DRESS GOODS,

AT OLD PRICES,

And many grades less than old prices. Dress Goods as low as 20 and 25 cents per yard, fast colors, being much cheaper than Prints. No advance in Goods asked during the coming week. Bargains really to be had at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market Street.

GLOVES—all kinds—at JOS. HORNE & CO.'S, 77 & 79 Market street.

BONNETS—BONNETS.—YOUNG LADIES' HATS, Dress Caps, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, all of the latest style at C. & A. STROBEL'S, oc13-1y 249 Diamond Alley.

City Intelligence.

U. S. Christian Commission.

The Army Committee of Western Pennsylvania presents the following report of its operations for June:

Rev J Irwin Smith, Ontonogan, Mich,	
" S M Henderson, Dunningville, Pa,	
" W H Lester, West Alexander, Pa,	
" R P Taylor, Beaver, Pa,	
H A Pollock, M D, Washington county,	
J A Proudfit, do do	
J J Ridcout, do do	
Robert Mercer, do do	
Rev D S Little, Hickory, Pa,	
" R Armstrong, Harrisonville, Ohio,	
Andrew Smith, Wegee, Ohio,	
John S Cratty, Bellair, Ohio, have been commissioned as delegates to the Army of the Potomac.	
Rev Ed Small, Mercer, Pa,	
" John Kelly, McConnellsville, Ohio, have gone to the Army of the Cumberland.	

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions during June:

Christian Commission from Washington, Pa, for C M Reed, Esq, additional (total $5,300)	$2,000 00
Army Committee of Beaver co, Pa, Concert Service U P Church	159 45
Green Township	95 00
Ohio Township	2,339 00
do do School District No. 2	2,650 00
M E Church, Beaver	30 00
General Committee	100 00
Union Relief Association., Western Pa. and Northwestern Va	179 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, Dayton, Armstrong county, Pa	72 80
Soldiers' Aid Society, French Creek, Mercer county, Pa	50
Soldiers' Aid Society, Saltsburg, Indiana county, Pa	50
Soldiers' Aid Society of Rimersburg, Clarion county, Pa	25
Soldiers' Aid Society, Mr. Washington, of Butler	20
Soldiers' Aid Society, Elders' Ridge, Indiana county, Pa	5 55
Soldiers' Aid Society, Circleville, Westmoreland county, Pa	3 25
Soldiers' Aid Society, Stewartsville (additional) Westmoreland county, Pa	8 50
Soldiers' Aid Society Bealsville, Monroe county, Ohio, amount of which almost our whole column has still to pass. The result may easily be imagined, and the folly and stupidity of the morning's work culminated in the killing of six men and wounding ten of the 2d Virginia cavalry. Our loss, then, by this sole disaster of our retreat, is six cannons, ten carriages, ten caissons, one hundred and twenty horses, six men killed and ten wounded.	12 25
Soldiers' Aid Society Winchester; Iowa Little Girls' Sewing Society, Pittsburgh School District, No. 6, Snowden tp	5 55
North Sewickley Academy	5 90
Engine Builders' and Boiler Makers' Association, Pittsburgh	20 50
Citizens of Carnichael and vicinity, Washington county, Pa	7 00
Citizens of Ruby Vania and vicinity, Logan county, Ohio	346 16
Citizens of Institution, Mercer co, Pa	177 25
do Patten tp, Allegheny co, Pa	117 65
do Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh	101 77
do Bentleysville, Wash. co, Pa	32 80
do Laurel Hill, Fayette co, Pa	34 25
do Homer, do do	51 35
do Meade tp Belmont co Ohio	21 00
do Pritney do do	10 00
do New Hagertown do	61 10
Methodist Episcopal Churches West Pittsburgh	26 45
Ebenezer Bentzeyville church: Pa	38 00
Somerset, Pa	34 25
Perrysville, Jefferson co Pa	17 65
Greenburg, Pa	3 50
Eagle Creek, Ohio	50 00
St. Clairsville, Ohio	14 62
Harlem Springs, Ohio	16 50
Proceeds of lecture by Rev. W. K. Marshall, Bellair, Ohio	83 85
Bethany Chapel, Winchester, Iowa	5 80
German Reformed Church, Mt. Pleasant Ohio	13 80

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Fourth Church, Pittsburgh	111 2
Brady's Bend, Pa	23 50
Salem, Westmoreland co. Pa	98 08

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa			50 00
do	do	Clarion do do	14 60
St. Jacksonville, Lawrence do		do do	20 00
Second Church, Mercer do		do do	27 25
do	do	Sab Sch'l do do	17 65
Portersville, Butler do		do do	39 16
Concord, Lawrence do		do do	10 00
Rocky Spring, Beaver do		do do	57 00
East Union, Allegheny do		do do	40 00
Rich Hill, Pa		do do	16 00
Utica,		do do	25 50
Centre, exhibition Cherry Val. Lit. Soc.			66 15
Valley Church, Hilton, Pa			50 00
Amity, Coshocton county, Ohio			64 00
Sewickley Ridge,		do do	18 00
Lowellville,		do do	18 00
Richmond,		do do	15 00
East Liverpool,		do do	29 50
Unionport,		do do	21 25
White Eyes,		do do	3 00
Reformed Presbyterian Church, Cochranton, Pa			10 30

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Ladies' Society of Poke Run Church, Westmoreland county, Pa			200 00
Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa			197 50
Rehoboth,	do	do do	137 15
Mingo, Washington	do	do do	114 70
Licking, Clarion	do	do do	31 00
Leahsmond, Clarion	do	do do	29 00
Unity, Latrobe	do	do do	116 00
Murrayville, Pa			19 30
New Salem, Beaver county) Pa			9 25
Unity, Mercer	do	do	44 00
West Alexander, Washington Co. Pa			45 00
Waterloo, Venango country Pa			15 00
North Mercer, Pa			50 00
Mt. Elizabeth, Allegheny Co. Pa			45 50
Pleasant Valley, Pa			11 50
Dunlap circuit, Pa (add)			5 65
McCandless, Pa			9 25
Upper Sandusky, Pa			15 25
Little Beaver, Pa			52 40
Grade Run, Pa			80 00
Hillsville, Pa			60 00
Carrie's Run, Pa			23 50
Tent, near Uniontown			10 00
New Alexandria, Pa. (add)			8 00
Bethel, Pa. (add)			4 00
Friends in Harmony Church, Pa			4 00
Mt. Olive, O			39 00
Harlem, O			16 00
Bakerstown, O			25 75
Alliance, O			58 45
Fish Creek Sabbath School, O			12 02
First Church, Cadiz, O			41 75
Venus Creek,			8 57
Duncan's Falls, O			25 09
Conoton, O			5 55
Bethany, O			8 57
Deerfield, O			56 82
Kilgore, O			6 80
Wadsworth, O			12 50
Bronson, O			21 75
Long Grove, Iowa, (add)			4 00
Pleasant Grove, do			3 50
Free Pres. church, Neshandock, Pa			22 00

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Friedensburg, Somerset Co, Pa			31 18
Graystown	do	do do	21 50
Mills	do	do do	14 00
Shavers Sabbath School			1 35

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

A Friend, Indiana, Pa			500 00
Thos Bakewell, E-q, Pittsburgh			100 00
P H & W Miller	do	do	50 00
A W Raymond, Franklin, Pa			50 00
Foster Co Pittsburgh			20 00
Root Mashie, Beaver Co			15 00
Israel Price, Annapolis, O			25 00
Mrs. Jane Rutherford, Pa			16 50
John Kirk, Jefferson Co, Pa			5 00
Mrs M Jeffrey, Shirland, Pa			5 00
Rev E S Blake, Pittsburgh			5 00
Miss Jane Heffenbaugh			5 00
Thomas Meeklin			5 00
William Digby, Pittsburgh			5 00
John Scott			5 00
Mrs. Curlsville, Pa			5 00
W Lehman, Provost Guard, Pittsburgh			5 00
John Marshall, Powhattan, Ohio			5 00
J L Bowman, Brownsville, Pa			5 00
Geo Fawcett, Frankfort, Pa			5 00
William Kilgore, Steubenville, Ohio			1 00
John Murphy, Steubenville, Ohio			1 00
Mrs Dr Trevor, Allegheny			5 00
Mrs M J Boltman West Newton, Pa			1 00
Mrs Myers, Ursheville, Ohio			2 00
Rev A Burt, Pulaski, Ohio			2 00
David Graham, Rock Run, Illinois			2 50
T B Johnston, New Wilmington, Pa			1 00
Gilbert Young, Station, Pa			3 00
E A Shannon, Nautville, Iowa			1 00
John A Glasser, Wurtemburg, Pa			5 00
William Hancock, Grove, Va			5 00
Andrew Braden, Sigel, Pa			5 00
Sundry cash donations			31 00
Receipts of month			$ 7,790 79
Previously acknowledged			72,548 03
Total			$80,308 82

The following boxes of hospital stores and eatables have been received during the month of June:

2 boxes from Ladies' Aid Society, of Wayne township, Lawrence co.

1 box from soldiers' Aid Society of Rimersburg, Pa.

2 boxes from Ladies' Aid Society of U P. Church, Pigeon Creek.

1 box from Ladies Aid Society of West Middletown, Washington co.

1 box eggs from friends of Christian Commission, Steubenville.

1 box sundries from ladies of Clinton, Allegheny co.

1 box do from Soldier's Aid Society of Somerset, Pa.

1 box do from Mrs. Hisle and daughter, Valley Grove, Western Va.

1 box do from Soldier's Aid Society of Dayton, Armstrong co, Pa.

1 box do from Jersey Union Aid Society, Allegheny co.

1 box do from the ladies of Iberia, Ohio.

1 box do from ladies of Bentleyville, Washington co.

1 box do from Ladies' Aid Society of Lake township, Mercer co, Pa.

1 box do from Ladies' Aid Society of Washington, Indiana co, Pa.

1 box do from Soldiers' Aid Society of Richmond, Jefferson co, Pa.

1 box do from Soldiers Aid Society of Limestown, Clarion co.

3 boxes do from Mount Hope and Valley M E church, Harrison co, Ohio.

2 boxes do from Aid Society of Lake township.

1 box from Aid Society of Mercer, Pa.

1 box do from Elder's Ridge Aid Society, Elder's Ridge, Indiana county, Pa.

1 box do from S H Swingle, New Cumberland, Ohio.

2 boxes do from ladies' Aid Society of Washington, Pa.

2 boxes do from ladies of Beallesville, Monroe county, Pa.

1 box do from Jefferson, Pa.

1 box do from Ladies' Aid Society of School District No. 4, in Armstrong county, Pa.

2 boxes do from North Washington Soldiers' Aid Society, Butler county.

1 box do from German Reformed Church, Mt. Pleasant.

1 box do from Ladies' Aid Society of Bellair, Ohio.

1 box do from Chartiers Congregation, Allegheny county, Pa.

1 box do from Ladies' Aid Society of Washington county.

1 box do from Ladies' Aid Society of Washington county.

1 box do from Ladies' Aid Society of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county.

2 boxes from Ladies' Aid Society of Erie, Pa.

1 box do from Ladies' Aid Society of New Vernon, Mercer county.

2 boxes from little girls, School District No. 3, West Township, Mercer county.

1 box do from the Ladies of New Castle Aid Society, Pa.

1 box do from Ladies' Aid Society of Clarkson

1 box do from Soldiers' Aid society of Coopertown, Venango county.

2 boxes do from the Soldiers' Aid Society of Portersville, Butler county.

1 box do from the Bethel Church Christian Commission.

1 box do from Union Hall Soldiers' Aid Society.

1 box do from the North Benton Soldiers' Aid Society, Mahoning, Ohio.

1 box do from Rev. J. M. Jones, Daytan, Ohio

1 box do from the Ladies' Aid Society of Bl. Beaver, per Beaver County Army Committee.

1 box do from the Aid Society of Sharon, per Army Committee of Beaver county.

1 box do from Mrs. John Elphant, Spring Hill, Pa.

1 box do from the ladies of Hillsboro' and vicinity, Washington county.

2 boxes do from New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio.

1 box do from the Soldiers' Aid Society of Monongahela City, Pa.

2 boxes do from North Hope, Butler county, Penna.

2 packages from little Miss Janet S. Purdi, Cleveland, Ohio.

2 boxes from the Soldiers' Aid Society of Burnard's Glade; Indiana county.

4 boxes from the ladies of Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio.

1 box from the Soldiers' Aid Society of Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa.

1 bbl pickles from the Ladies' Aid Society of Cross Roads, New Wilmington, Pa.

1 box sundries from Mrs. J. S. Johnson, New Wilmington.

1 box do from the Soldiers' Aid Society of Worthington, Armstrong county.

1 box do from Ladies' Aid Society of Blairsville, Pa.

1 box do from Ladies' Aid Society of Masterville, Harrison Co., Ohio.

1 box do from Ladies' of Upper Ten Mile Congregation, Washington county.

2 boxes from Soldiers' Aid Society of Washington, Pa., (interest).

1 box from Ladies of Steubenville, Ohio, per Mrs. H. G. Coming.

3 boxes from Ladies' Aid Society of Cross Creek Village.

2 boxes from Soldiers' Aid Society of Wellsville, Ohio.

2 boxes and 1 keg from Unity and Fairfield Tps. Aid Society.

1 box do from Soldiers' Aid Society of Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio.

1 box do from Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Coshocton, Lawrence county.

1 package from Soldiers' Aid Society of Elizabeth.

1 box of lemons from S. C. Sandal.

1 box packages of eatables, clothing and books from the following:

3 from	Mrs Johnston	1 from	A D Gilleland
1 "	" C Lockhart	1 "	Mrs Geo McClure
1 "	" D Smith	1 "	Mrs Lew
2 "	" Moyran	2 "	" Birmingham
1 "	Miss Lorthrop	1 "	" A Laughlin
1 "	Mrs Childs	1 "	" C J Clark
1 "	Murphy	1 "	Ladies of Webster
1 "	Miss Z Duncavant	5 "	Friend
1 "	" E Leibert	1 "	Mrs T J Clever
3 "	Mrs A Jones	1 "	Miss M Maitland
1 "	Atwood	1 "	" Sadie Wilson

215 boxes fruit, beef, tea, &c., from Christian Commission of Philadelphia.

1 box of sundries from Rehoboth Congregation, Westmoreland Co.

1 do. from 1st U. P. Church, Rev. Reid, City.

1 do. from 3 young Ladies' Sewing Soc. 2d Pres. Church, City.

1 pkg from Soldier's Aid Society of Cannonsburgh.

The following articles have been sent to our armies during the month of June:

810	shirts	3643	cans fruit
1696	pairs drawers	1582	lbs dried fruit
255	pairs slippers	15	dozen dishes
530	pillows	20	do cups
889	pillow cases	31	do bowls
1526	towels	10	do pitchers
794	rolls muslin	12	do cologne
1043	rolls bandages	74	bottles Bay Rum
1175	sheets	130	do Brandy
74	flannels	140	do Wine
1592	armslings	125	do Whisky
1085	harndkerchiefs	210	lbs soap
218	yards muslin	278	lbs barley
1112	pairs crutches	204	lbs tapeo
41	boxes lemons	204	lbs arrow root
1239	cond. milk cans	44	lbs sago
1284	cans beef tea	75	lbs gelatine
880	lbs crackers	41	lbs Jamaica ginger
1260	lbs dried beef	60	lbs mustard
	3 bbls pepper hash	150	lbs farina
	18 gals apple butter	126	lbs corn starch
3600	combs	12	lbs macaroni
	12 bollers farina	643	lbs butter
	10 lbs pearl sago	250	lbs rock candy
48350	pages paper		46 bush potatoes
41200	tracts	1726	fans
	41 rms writing pap	700	hymn books
14000	envelopes		81 pasalh books

Also furniture for two extra diet kitchens in Tennessee.

Stores for the Christian Commission should be sent to W. P. Weyman, and cash to Joseph Albree, Treasurer.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 30.

Flour—Fine, $5 50@6; superfine, $5 50@7; extra, $7 25@8; double extra and fancy, $8@9 50. Rye flour, $—.

Sales 250 bbls XX at $9 25; 300 bbls do at $9 50; 58 bbls XX at $9 25; 100